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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JUNE 15, 1918

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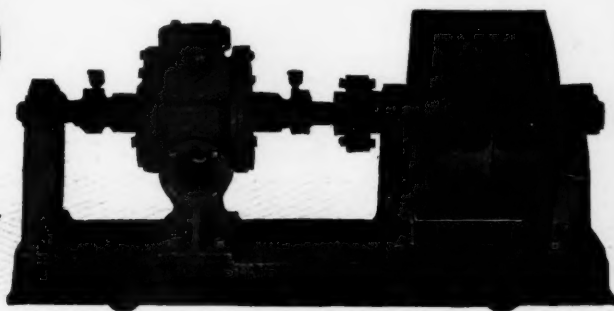
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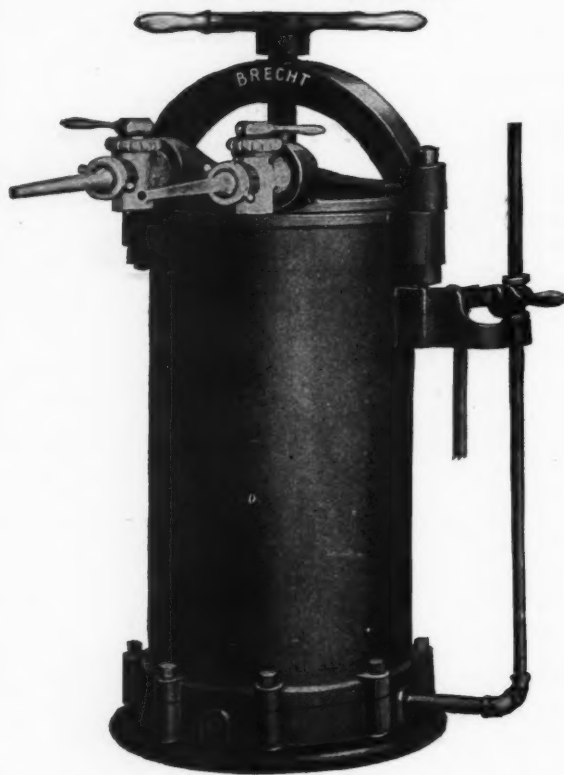
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No. 24

DEATH OF GEORGE L. McCARTHY

George L. McCarthy, President of the Food Trade Publishing Company, publishers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and Secretary of the American Meat Packers' Association, died on Tuesday, June 11, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at his country home, near Troy, N. Y.

Death came after a brief illness. The brave spirit fought to the last, courageously battling disease as it had faced other struggles of a career filled with ceaseless activities, mostly undertaken for the good of others. But this time the dark angel was the opponent, and the strong heart broke beneath the strain. Heart failure, due to overtaxing of mental and physical faculties in a singularly active career, cut short in its forty-fourth year a life that illy could be spared.

Even though it be recorded in the columns of his own publication, it is not immodest to say that no greater loss could have come to the industry to which George L. McCarthy gave the best that was in him. Those who came in touch with him closest will realize the truth of this even more than the trade at large, since McCarthy was a modest man—though by no means a shrinking one—and never cared to have his achievements talked about.

But the industry cannot help realizing what George L. McCarthy has done for it. The American Meat Packers' Association is his monument, and from the troublous times of 1906 to the troublous times of 1918 that organization and its guiding genius have offered many a haven of refuge to those that needed it. Mack's famous slogan, "Now, all pull together!" will live in trade history, backed by that unspoken but unswerving rule of conduct upon which all his success was based: "Absolutely a square deal for everybody!"

The packinghouse industry is stunned by the news of his death, and the most common

expressions are "It can't be possible that Mack is gone" and "What will we ever do without him?"

George L. McCarthy was born at Memphis, Tenn., June 26, 1874. He graduated from the

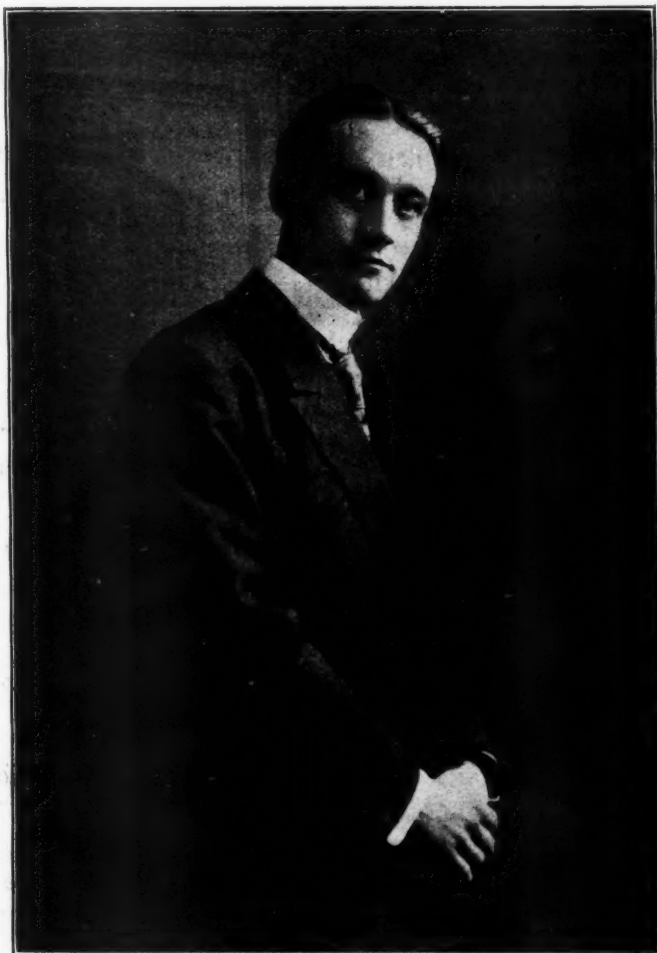
As editor of The American Wheelman, then the leading publication of the bicycling world, he began his connection with journalism. Later he became a national official of the League of American Wheelmen, and took a conspicuous part in the affairs of that organization at the height of its career. He was as widely known and popular in those days among bicycling men and in the cycle industry as later he became in the packinghouse field.

It was in 1900 that Mr. McCarthy began his connection with The National Provisioner as its associate editor. He did not remain in this position long, for he saw the opportunities of the field, and transferred his activities to the business department. He became business manager of a group of publications of which The National Provisioner was the chief, and in a brief time had established himself as a universal favorite and the friend of every meat packer in the country.

He it was who first saw the need of a national association of meat packers and their affiliated interests. In the summer of 1906 he drafted the scheme of organization, and finding a hearty response, went ahead with the plans which resulted in the founding of the American Meat Packers' Association at Chicago in October, 1906.

Founder of the A. M. P. A.

Mr. McCarthy was recognized as the founder of this great trade organization, and its moving spirit from its first day until the present. Its Secretary from the beginning, his masterly guidance of its affairs helped to assure its permanence, and the great benefits the meat industry has reaped from its being. He had the confidence of every man in the trade, and the affectionate regard of all those who were privileged to know him as a friend. He was "Our George" or "Our Mack" to the trade at large,



THE LATE GEORGE L. McCARTHY.

schools of his native city with high honors, and soon after removed to Denver, Colorado, where as a very young man he began to show the qualities of head and heart which were destined to carry him to the front and to the top. His early years were spent in business, but he showed such many-sided talent that in 1896, as a result of attention attracted by his successful promotion of various public affairs, he was offered a journalistic position in New York City.

and the term was invariably one of endearment. They are already saying that his place in their hearts can never be filled.

On the death of Dr. J. H. Senner in 1908, Mr. McCarthy became President of the Food Trade Publishing Company, a position which he held from that time onward. His associates in the publication of The National Provisioner, from officers and editor to office boy, loved him as a friend and comrade, and for them his place can never quite be filled.

He was active in every good work outside his business interests, in his home community and in the neighborhood of his summer home in Rensselaer County, New York. He was a councillor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Refrigeration, a member of the American So-

ciety of Refrigerating Engineers, an honorary member of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and a member of the following clubs: Economic and Machinery Clubs of New York, National Press Club of Washington, Chicago Athletic Association, Old Colony Club, and Nappeckamaek Club of Yonkers.

He was married in 1903 to Miss Laura Baker of New York, who survives him, with five children, two boys and three girls. The funeral service, simple as he would have wished, was held at the family home in Yonkers, on Saturday morning. Mementoes of love and respect were shown both in beautiful floral tributes and in the tribute of personal attendance of leaders in the industry from various parts of the country, who put aside their business, even in war time, to give this due to their old friend and associate.

Some Expressions from Trade Leaders and Friends

Following are a few of the messages sent to the family and to The National Provisioner upon receipt of the sad news:

From the Association's First President.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 12, 1918.
Greatly shocked to hear of Mr. McCarthy's death. He was one of my dearest and most valued friends. In his death the meat packers of the country lose a bright leader, a wise counsellor and a staunch and loyal friend. Please tender to Mrs. McCarthy and children my deepest sympathy in this great bereavement.

Michael Ryan.

Detroit, Mich., June 12, 1918.
I am deeply grieved to hear of Mr. McCarthy's death. The whole packing industry will miss him sadly. Please convey to his bereaved family my deepest sympathy.

T. W. Taliaferro.

Vice President, Hammond Standish Co.

From the President of the A. M. P. A.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 12, 1918.
Please convey my deepest sympathy to Mr. McCarthy's family. Please wire me time and place of services. Will try and be there.

J. J. McCrea.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 12, 1918.
Please convey our condolence to the bereaved family. Floral tribute has been sent. The Cincinnati Packers Association, by Charles E. Roth.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12, 1918.
Kindly express my heartfelt sympathy to George's family and associates.

John M. Danahy,
Danahy Packing Co.

St. Louis, June 12, 1918.
We extend to you our condolence in your loss by the death of Mr. McCarthy, and grieve in losing so good and true a friend.

Gustave Bischoff, Senior and Junior.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 12, 1918.
Very sorry to hear of Mr. McCarthy's death. Please express to his family my sympathy in the great loss we all have sustained.

Joseph Allerdice.

From Leaders in the Industry.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.
I regret to learn of the death of Mr. McCarthy. My sincere sympathy to you.

J. Ogden Armour.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.
Greatly shocked and grieved at the news.

R. C. McManus.

Austin, Minn., June 12, 1918.
Please convey to family and associates of Mr. McCarthy our sincere sympathy. His death is a great loss to the packing industry.

Geo. A. Hormel & Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.
Sincerely regret to hear of Mr. McCarthy's death.

F. Edson White.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.
Regret exceedingly to learn of Mr. McCarthy's death. Kindly advise relatives that we may wire them.

Edward Morris, Jr.

A Loss to the Whole Industry.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12, 1918.
Your announcement of the death of Mr. George McCarthy came as a great shock to us in Buffalo. In his death the whole packinghouse industry has lost a warm friend and a faithful officer. It will be a hard matter to fill his place, both in the hearts of his many friends and his efficiency as the active officer of the American Meat Packers' Association.

Kindly accept for yourselves, and convey to Mr. McCarthy's family, our profound sorrow in the great loss sustained.

Yours very truly,

Jacob Dold Packing Company,
Per James G. Cownie.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.
Profound regrets over news of George McCarthy's death. Convey our sympathies to the widow.

Oscar F. and Oscar G. Mayer.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.
Was very much shocked when I learned this morning of George's death, and I herewith extend my sincerest condolence and sympathy, and if there is anything I can do for you or the little ones, I want you without hesitation to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

J. S. Agar.

Congenial and Helpful to the Trade.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.
It is with great regret we have received your telegram announcing Mr. McCarthy's death yesterday. Please convey to his family and his associates in business our sincere sympathy with them in their irreparable loss. His congenial presence and helpful aid will be missed by the trade.

Cudahy Packing Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1918.
Inexpressibly grieved to learn of George's death. Deepest heartfelt sympathy to all.

John W. Hall.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 12, 1918.
Accept my sincere sympathy in your present hour of bereavement.

Max N. Agger.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1918.
My sincerest condolences. You and the country have suffered an irreparable loss.

Arthur B. Hayes.

Baltimore, Md., June 12, 1918.

Mr. Paul I. Aldrich,
Editor, The National Provisioner:

I was dumbfounded when your wire reached me today advising me of the death of George L. McCarthy. I have always regarded him as one of my closest friends, and I don't think there was anyone in the United States connected with the packing business who was half as popular as he was. He surely was a prince of good fellows, and personally, I feel as though I have lost a very close friend. If there is any service at all that I can render, do not hesitate to call on me.

With sincere regards, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Howard R. Smith.

New York, June 13, 1918.

With profound regret learn of the sad and truly untimely passing of George McCarthy. No finer man ever lived. His friends were legion, and his death will come to each of us as a distinct personal loss. His absence will be felt wherever we were wont to meet him. Kindly tender to his excellent family my deep and abiding sympathy.

Harry Raphael.

From a Southern Standpoint.

Florence, Ala., June 13, 1918.
The death of Geo. L. McCarthy deprives the country of one of its most loyal citizens, his family of an affectionate husband and father, and a wide circle of friends of a wise counsellor. He never espoused a cause unless it met his ideas of righteousness. His courage never failed. Please convey my tenderest sympathies to his bereaved family.

John T. Ashcraft.

New York, June 13, 1918.

It was with profound regret that we learned of the passing away of our most esteemed, tried and true friend. We have known Mr. McCarthy for years, and have always found him to be a gentleman worthy of respect. His passing away demonstrates that in the midst of life we are in death. You can rest assured that you have our deepest sympathy in this time of sorrow.

Very truly yours,

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.

Per H. L. Harris.

New York, June 12, 1918.
Deepest sympathy. We have all suffered a loss that cannot be repaired.

Charles and Albert Rohe.

Chicago, June 13, 1918.
Very sorry indeed to hear of Mr. McCarthy's death. Kindly extend my sympathies to the family.

J. E. O'Hern.

Chicago, June 12, 1918.
I was greatly shocked and deeply grieved to receive your telegram today informing me of the death of George L. McCarthy. Not only do I sustain the personal loss of a very valued friend, because I have always found him to be of sterling worth and integrity personally, but the industry loses a wise counsellor and an untiring worker for the best in all lines of our endeavor.

Arthur D. White.

Detroit, Mich., June 14, 1918.
Telegram received that Mr. McCarthy passed away. We offer you our sincere condolences.

Sullivan Packing Co.

Chicago, June 12, 1918.
I do not know of a time when I have been more shocked and grieved than I was yesterday to receive a wire announcing the passing away of my very dear friend George. I do not know of a person so widely acquainted among the packing trade who was so well thought of and had the loyal support of all as he did.

It certainly must be a great loss to you, and I wish to express my very deepest sympathy.

Yours truly,

Fred R. Burrows.

Hoover Asks for a Strict Meat Ration

The Federal Food Administration will not put the country on meat rations, unless it becomes necessary. But Mr. Hoover this week issued notice asking consumers to conserve beef to a specified limit during the coming months, and strict regulations on this subject are made for hotels and restaurants.

Hotels and restaurants are directed not to serve boiled beef at more than two meals each week, and beefsteak is to appear on the menus at only one meal weekly. Householders are asked to cut down beef consumption to one and one-quarter pounds of clear beef per person per week, or one and one-half pounds, including bone.

The supply of pork on hand, it was announced, is sufficiently large to permit its use without severe restrictions, and it is expected that pork products will be substituted.

The Food Administration believes that eating places will conform with the requests without making it necessary to use compulsory measures. If the results are not obtained, however, steps will be taken to enforce the order.

Food Administrator Hoover's statement is as follows:

"The demands for beef for our army and allied armies, and their civil population for this Summer are beyond our present surplus. On the other hand we have enough increased supply of pork this Summer to permit economical expansion in its use. It will therefore be a direct service to our armies and the allies if our people would in some degree substitute fresh pork, bacon, hams and sausage for beef products.

"We request all hotels and restaurants not to place on their menus or serve boiled beef more than two meals weekly, beefsteak more than one meal weekly, and roast beef more than one meal weekly. We ask householders not under any circumstances to buy more than one and one-quarter pounds of clear beef weekly, or one and one-half pounds, including the bone, per person in the household.

"The public will realize that the changing conditions of production from season to season, the changing situation in shipping and, therefore, of the markets available to the Allies, and the increasing demands for our growing army with the fluctuating supply of local beef in France, all make it impossible to determine policies for long periods in advance. We have recently asked for economy in all meat consumption, we wish now to emphasize further reduction of beef by the substitution of pork. It is anticipated that this will hold good until Sept. 15, and the co-operation of the public is most earnestly requested."

ENFORCING THE FOOD REGULATIONS.

More than 800 penalties for violation of rules and regulations governing licensed dealers in foodstuffs have been imposed during the past ten months by the Food Administration. Most of these apply to grain, flour, sugar and similar violations and very few to the meat trade. About 150 companies and individuals have been ordered to quit business in licensed commodities for a limited or unlimited period, and over 500 have voluntarily made a money payment, usually to the Red Cross, or have temporarily abstained from doing business, rather than risk calling down more drastic penalties upon their heads.

A vast number of other cases have been disposed of by Federal Food Administrators in the various states and territories under the authority of, but without specific appeal to, headquarters at Washington. In a large number of other cases the desired compliance has been secured without penalty. More than

2,500 cases arising out of the shipment of foods and feeds, many of them perishable, have been disposed of.

Penalties inflicted, from the passage of the Food Control Act, August 10, 1917, to June 1, 1918, may be summarized as follows:

Unlimited revocations of license, requiring the licensee to abstain from business in all, or in specified, licensed commodities until further notice, 65, of which 56 are outstanding.

Limited revocations, requiring license to abstain from business in all, or in specified, licensed commodities for a definite period, 62, of which 19 are outstanding.

Unlimited unfair orders, directing licensees until further notice not to sell any, or specified, licensed commodities to unlicensed dealers who have engaged in unfair or wasteful practices, 8, of which 3 are outstanding.

Limited unfair orders, of the same effect as those last mentioned, excepting that the prohibition is for a limited period only, 12, of which 9 are outstanding.

Refunds and contributions, consisting of money payments voluntarily made in place of more drastic formal penalties of the above nature, 131.

Temporary suspensions and minor penalties, voluntarily accepted in place of more drastic penalties of the above nature, about 375.

Requisitions and forced sales, consisting of food commodities disposed of without resort to drastic formal penalties for hoarding, 24.

Stop orders against the issuance of licenses, either pending investigation of alleged violations or undue delay in applying for a license, or as a minor and temporary penalty for offenses committed before a license is issued, of which 103 are outstanding.

ARMOUR PUTS STOCK ON MARKET.

Armour and Company, in order better to care for the tremendous expansion of its business and the obligations imposed upon it by war necessities, has sold to a syndicate of Chicago banks and bankers an issue of \$60,000,000 six per cent serial convertible gold debentures, the syndicate being composed of the following Chicago banks: Continental and Commercial National Bank, Continental and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, First National Bank, First Trust and Savings Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and Halsey, Stuart and Company.

The debentures will be of an authorized issue of \$60,000,000, all of which will be presently issued, to be dated June 15, 1918, and will mature in six annual installments, \$10,000,000 each June 15, 1919 to 1924 inclusive, callable at par at the option of the company on 60 days' notice. They will be convertible at any time at the option of the holder at par into 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of Armour and Company, of an issue to be presently created, and which in due course will be listed on the stock exchanges of Chicago and New York.

The debentures will be direct obligations of Armour and Company with total assets of \$314,174,135.89 and with no lien on its property except its first closed mortgage, dated June 1, 1909, due June 1, 1939, for \$50,000,000. The entire proceeds of the issue will be devoted to the reduction of the company's liabilities.

"I am greatly pleased that Chicago has reached that stage in its financial and commercial development," said J. Ogden Armour, "when our local banking institutions can finance transaction of this magnitude and properly care for the needs and industrial development of the rapidly growing business of this great central West, and I predict that this will be but the forerunner of many transactions of like or greater size handled by Chicago bankers, now that the country's attention will be called by this to Chicago's financial strength and ability.

"Armour and Company, due to the war, have had tremendous demands made on them for working capital, this in spite of the fact that in the last three years the net earnings of over \$52,000,000 in that period, more than \$46,000,000 has been retained and reinvested in the business. It is my hope that as many as possible of the purchasers of these debentures will convert them into our preferred stock, as they will be welcome partners and associates in Armour and Company.

"It has long been my wish that the time would come when I could invite the public to participate in the management and profits of our business, and the method proposed and adopted seems most suitable. The investor of small means will be as welcome as one of greater wealth, and to that end we will make these debentures as small as \$100, so that any man or woman in the country may become one of our stockholders by the investment of that amount. This stock should prove of particular value to residents of Illinois as an investment, as it will be exempt from all personal property taxes."

The bank will offer these securities for public subscription within a few days, as soon as certain formalities are complied with, among others being the securing of approval of their issuance by the Capital Issues Committee of the War Finance Corporation at Washington.

NO COMPETITION IN ENGLAND.

The British Food Ministry announced last week that all competition had been eliminated from the meat trade in that country, as well as all chance for profiteering. Presumably, to secure the latter the former had to be brought about, as a war measure, of course.

The authorities announced that the government was in complete control of the trade, both wholesale and retail, and that in addition to the large supplies of meat from the United States, 2,000,000 cattle and 10,000,000 sheep from native herds have been slaughtered. They were valued at £40,000,000. The animals were killed in 14,000 slaughter houses and sold in 52,000 retail shops through 2,000 local food committees to 40,000,000 customers.

SHOULD RELOCATE FOOD WORK.

Representative Madden of Illinois declared in the House this week that delay in co-ordination of the Government's war activities had resulted in great extravagances in the letting of contracts. He urged the removal of several war activities from Washington. The Food Administration, he said, should be in Chicago, the food center of the country, while the Fuel Administration should be administered from Pittsburgh. He also introduced a resolution asking for information regarding the number of men liable to military duty who are employed by the Food and Fuel Administrations.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

DRY SALT CURE FOR BACON.

A subscriber in Canada writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly give us the best method of dry salt curing breakfast bacon?

There are several methods of "dry" curing bacon, depending upon what trade the product is intended for. We presume you mean American style fancy breakfast bacon. This method is effected in wooden receptacles, preferably made of Douglas fir or poplar. It is not necessary to line these boxes with heavy tin, although it is done, and at considerable expense now. Such boxes must be kept clean and sweet all the time—not part of the time—as also should the room in which the curing is done. Destructive bacteria loves filth, dirt, foul air, etc.

The idea is to produce a bacon that only needs washing, smoking and cooking. There should be no soaking, either before smoking or before cooking. Remember that! Some of our leading packers emphasize this anti-soaking proposition in their advertisements, you will notice. And rightfully so. Soaking spoils properly cured bacon.

Now here is one cure. On putting the bacon down use 8 per cent. of the following mixture: 65 per cent. good salt, 35 per cent. best granulated sugar, and sprinkle per 100 pounds of bellies about 4 ounces pulverized saltpeter. It is not necessary to turn this bacon, or any bacon in a "fancy" cure.

Curers use different percentages of salt, sugar and saltpeter; the latter, however, being merely used for color rather than as a preservative. Pack the bacon in uniform sizes tight, excluding all the air possible. Cover each piece of bacon uniformly with the curing mixture. It costs no more to do anything right.

CRACKLINGS IN POULTRY FOOD.

A subscriber in the East writes as follows:
Editor, The National Provisioner:

Can you give me directions for the use of cracklings in making poultry food?

Cracklings are the residue from open-kettle lard or tallow rendering, and are composed of meat fibers containing considerable quantities of such fats. As these fats have a higher market value than the poultry food itself, it is the usual custom to tank these cracklings in separate pressure tanks when poultry food is to be manufactured from them.

After rendering under pressure there remain sufficiently large quantities of fat to make the cracklings of value as a poultry food, containing now approximately 10 to 15 per cent. of fat, and from 30 to 60 per cent. of proteid matter. It will be seen from these figures that this product constitutes a very rich food material; so much so, in fact, that the cracklings are usually mixed with other and less nourishing ingredients, especially with ground raw bone, for the supply of bone phosphate, which is always necessary for a complete poultry food.

The cracklings may be sold as such immediately after the pressure cooking, or they may be mixed with the bone as stated, and then further reduced by some low-grade material, such as chaff, ground alfalfa and the like, when a complete food is obtained.

The proportion of the various materials employed vary, of course, with the fancy of

the manufacturer and with the price which may be obtained. A convenient formula is 20 per cent. of cracklings, 20 per cent. of ground raw bone, and 60 per cent. of the low-grade ingredient.

It should be observed that all of the material must not be in a powdered condition, and that in order to obtain this condition, either the ingredients separately or the mixture should be screened through a mesh of about 20, whereas the largest particles must pass through an 8 mesh screen.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN MAY.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at six leading centers in May show about 37,000 head less cattle marketed than a year ago, 150,000 more hogs and 112,000 more sheep and lambs. For the five months of the calendar year receipts of cattle at these six markets were about 700,000 more than a year ago, hog marketing was over a million head greater, and sheep and lamb receipts decreased 265,000 head. A summary of receipts for May follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	228,232	87,071	658,813	237,337
Kansas City	149,835	11,020	269,021	142,079
Omaha	122,908	*	283,636	129,456
St. Louis	84,052	*	251,167	29,151
St. Joseph	44,000	3,807	155,782	41,914
Sioux City	55,321	3,374	200,240	7,106
Total May, '18..	689,897	105,272	1,819,459	587,043
Total May, '17..	727,252	98,421	1,667,066	475,250

Receipts for five months ending May, 1918:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,373,993	329,441	4,066,976	1,281,383
Kansas City ..	864,904	48,658	1,374,405	587,831
Omaha	749,087	*	1,751,682	932,775
St. Louis	452,397	*	1,476,205	116,238
St. Joseph	306,758	22,413	1,000,409	367,244
Sioux City	314,532	11,537	1,212,555	79,309
Tl. 5 mos., '18..	4,063,681	412,049	10,882,232	3,364,780
Tl. 5 mos., '17..	3,314,896	375,604	9,811,882	3,620,116

*Calves not separately reported.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

Over 1000 successful installations was the reason why the United States Government selected Swensons to help win the War.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Cable Address: "Evaporator," Chicago

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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IN MEMORIAM

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER mourns the loss of its guiding genius, the man who made it the unquestioned trade authority it is today. If the American Meat Packers' Association is his monument, as all acknowledge it to be, then THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an integral part of that monument. He made it a power in the industry, and he used that power unselfishly for the welfare of the trade. Through it he founded a great trade organization which has stood from the first as a reflection of himself—for the highest principles and the cleanest action—and against which no one has ever been able to raise, much less to prove, the slightest suspicion.

Words can never do justice to the memory of George L. McCarthy. The trade, which had known him for a decade, loved him as it loved no other man. The Editor of THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER had the inestimable privilege of intimate personal association with him almost from boyhood. He cannot say here what he might wish to say. He does not need to say it. Those who knew "Our Mack" will understand. "His soul goes marching on!"

NEED FOR WHEAT SAVING

Recent press dispatches widely circulated through the country have given the wholly false impression that there is no longer need for rigorous conservation of wheat and flour. The Food Administration declares that every aspect of the wheat situation, both present and prospective, intensifies the need for the greatest possible limitation in the American consumption of wheat and wheat products. If present restrictions should be in the slightest degree relaxed it would result in serious want for the people of Europe before the new crop can reach the market.

The Food Administration's estimate of the position on the first of June indicates a total available supply until the new harvest, including the grain which will be available from the farms, in country and terminal elevators and mill elevators, of about 56,000,000 bushels. Of this thirty million bushels must be exported before new wheat is available for export if we are to maintain the absolutely necessary shipments to our Army and the Allies.

That leaves about 26,000,000 bushels for domestic consumption for the next two months. Normal American consumption is something over 40,000,000 bushels a month, so that the most liberal consumption at home would be only one-third of normal.

In addition to the wheat on the farms and in elevators there is always an indeterminate further amount in transit and in dealers' hands, and this can never be reckoned in with the flour available for use for export and at home. As a matter of fact, this stock is not actually available, since these supplies must remain constantly in flow; they remain a permanent stock, the removal of which would later cause a period of acute shortage in distribution before new wheat would be available.

There is further an inclination to include new crop prospects with present conditions, which has led to confusion. The harvest will not be generally available in flour until the middle of August or early September, although in the extreme South it will be somewhat earlier. At a meeting of the Federal Food Administrators in Washington last week, representing all 48 states, it was the unanimous view that even if the harvest does prove abundant it will be the first duty of the American people to place every grain they can save into storage against possible

bad years ahead. In consequence there should be no anticipation of unlimited wheat bread until the war is over.

Some of the most inconvenient restrictions can no doubt be modified with the arrival of a large harvest, but if we are honest with ourselves we will maintain restrictions requiring the use of some substitutes, both domestic and commercial; we will continue the requirement of high milling extraction and the elimination of the nonessential use of and waste of flour and bread. This is as vital as is the need for wheat conservation, and the emphasis placed upon the wheat situation shows that the Food Administration is aware of its relative importance.

OUR WORST ENEMIES

[With Apologies to The Saturday Evening Post.]

Packers produce meat. Meat is scarce and dear. Without it our soldiers could not fight. Without it our shipyard workers could not build ships. So let us denounce packers in a lump. Without gathering and weighing the facts in the case, without trying to study out detailed ways of improving production and lessening cost of distribution—all of which requires intelligence, patience and integrity—let us go among consumers, who are often not much informed about meat packing, and tell them their meat is dear because packers are rapacious pirates, with no thought but to rob them of the last penny. Let us stir up hatred of packers, clamor for laws against them, set consumers as a class against packers as a class, and thereby capitalize the dearth of meat into votes for ourselves.

Of course that would be no way to get more abundant and cheaper meat. Whatever effect it had would be in the opposite direction. But it would be exactly the way of the demagogue.

There are plenty of them among us. War, with all the questionings, doubtings and gropings toward a better social order which it naturally provokes, gives them an unusual opportunity. They are the worst enemies the people of the United States have to deal with inside their own borders, not excluding German spies.

Generally you can tell them by their violence, their appeals to hatred, their constant effort to set one part of the people against another part indiscriminately. Whoever makes a business of blackguarding a particular section of the country or a particular category of citizens is a demagogue.

Because the social mind is deeply stirred, because we are retrying many old propositions, searching for new values and relationships on a broad scale, the demagogue is much worse poison than ordinarily. Look out for him.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Lankershim Packing Company, Lankershim, Cal., has commenced slaughtering.

Contract has been let by the Cudahy Packing Co. for an addition to its plant at Sioux City, Ia.

The South St. Joseph (Mo.) plant of Morris & Company will be remodeled and improved at a cost of \$40,000.

The erection of an abattoir is contemplated by the city of Columbia, S. C.; T. Keith Legare, City Engineer.

The capital stock of the Shiner Oil Mill & Mfg. Co., Shiner, Tex., has been increased from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

The capital stock of the Illinois Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The capital stock of the Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Savannah, Ga., has been increased from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

Armour & Company's new branch house at 33-39 Central avenue, Passaic, N. J., has been opened, with G. L. Coffin as manager.

The Wauchula Light & Power Co., Wauchula, Fla., contemplate the installation of a five-ton capacity fertilizer mixing plant.

A factory will be erected by the Magic Kellier Soap Co., Louisville, Ky., which will cost \$25,000 and will be of brick construction.

The Sarasota Poultry Co., Sarasota, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 with C. W. Chapman as president and treasurer.

The plant of the Union Cotton Oil Co. at Fifth Avenue and 46th Street, East Birmingham, Ala., which was burned some time ago, will be rebuilt.

The Franklin Provision Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 by William Oetjen, Earl Hagadone and John Goodman.

Fire started from unknown origin in the main building of the Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage Company, Walla Walla, Tex., causing a loss of from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Montana Packing & Storage Co. of Great Falls, Mont., with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of taking over the packinghouse, cold storage plant, etc., of the Great Falls Meat Company. The incorporators are: Louis Newman, O. F. Wadsworth, Andrew Thisted, John A. Collins and H. P. Raban.

APRIL OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of April, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 309,329 pounds colored and 20,436,064 pounds uncolored, or a total of 20,745,393 pounds. This was about twelve million pounds less than for the preceding month, and four million pounds less than the same month last year. The past year and a half has seen the greatest production in the history of the industry, the warmer months showing the seasonal let-up. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
April, 1917	25,145,605
May	23,119,246
June	17,892,594
July	16,797,129
August	20,932,344
September	28,852,903
October	38,467,191
November	30,567,861
December	34,217,756
January, 1918	31,370,525
February	39,394,468
March	32,737,427
April	20,745,393

MAY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of May, 1918, was 13,714,411 lbs. uncolored and 206,418 lbs. colored, a total of 13,920,829 lbs. This was over 1,000,000 lbs. more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was about three-quarters of a million pounds less. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in April totaled 313,431 lbs.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1917	14,760,376
June	10,648,162
July	9,520,793
August	11,644,228
September	15,817,374
October	19,076,596
November	16,917,082
December	17,156,959
January, 1918	18,355,165
February	20,315,955
March	17,128,288
April	12,777,094
May	13,920,829

Deliveries—That's The Thing

that counts mostly nowadays on Lard Pails! You want pails as quickly as you can get them—you can't afford to be held up on your orders because of a shortage of pails.

Live wire manufacturers and big packers all over the country have found that for service it pays to use

HEEKIN LARD PAILS

They've tested the delivery service of this house as well as tested the quality of its lard pails and found nothing wanting. The rapid-fire manufacturing methods of the Heekin plant, made possible by a wonderfully efficient system, have met their utmost approval and proved to them that when it comes to delivering good lard pails quickly, this house is strictly "on the job."

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

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PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Irregular—Hog Receipts Only Moderate—Large Number of Hogs Back in the Country—Limited Consuming Demand for Product—Foreign Buying Also Light—Good Feed Crop Reports.

The provision situation was not changed essentially during the week; prices were irregular, and at times there was an undertone of steadiness, due to lighter hog receipts than expected, and to a firm technical position of the provision list. There has not been as much hedging for leading packing interests as was the case some time ago, which is believed to reflect the smaller movement of hogs to market.

Much is now heard of big stocks of hogs back in the country, and of a larger movement in the future. It is contended, however, that for the immediate future farmers will be busy with their grain, especially moving their wheat, for which there will be an urgent demand. The fact that prices for hogs at leading western centres are nearly \$1.50 above the suggested minimum price of the Government, which is \$15.50 per 100 lbs., does not result in farmers being anxious to sell, as hog prices were quite a little higher several weeks ago. Nevertheless, local interests believe that the price tendency of hogs will be gradually lower, and toward the Government's minimum.

The general sentiment of the trade is of a bearish average; the great economy in the use of meats and fats is still making itself felt; although actual prices for hog products have been lowered by distributors to retail distributors, the prices to consumers have been advanced, largely as a result of the increased handling charges. On this account the economy is as much in force as at any time. The season of the year also makes for decreased consumption.

There is not much said of foreign buying of hog products just now; not long ago Belgian interests were in the market, but the quantity taken was believed to have been lighter than usual. The trade is prepared for larger exports of provisions during the next several weeks, and it is also believed that the Government will be in the market at various times, as requirements abroad are large. This state of affairs would have more effect on values, were it not known that stocks of hog products at principal points are large, and also that the raw material back in the country is of considerable amounts. It is pointed out that the increases in provision stocks during May at the principal points were the largest for the corresponding time in more than ten years.

The weight of the hogs continues very satisfactory, exceeding 230 lbs., which compares with about 222 lbs. a year ago, and is about the same weight as two years ago.

The amount of feedstuffs on farms is of fair to large volume, and the outlook for

the coming crops is very satisfactory, with a big crop of wheat and oats virtually assured, and large crops of hay, barley, potatoes and rye. Latest reports would indicate that the corn acreage has been decreased only 2@4 per cent., whereas not long ago the predictions were for a decreased corn area of 10@15 per cent. The Government advices just issued would indicate that corn is growing rapidly and satisfactorily in early districts, and generally there is no complaint excepting from sections of Iowa and Illinois, where considerable seed was washed out by excessive rains. There has been enough seed corn available this year for the bulk of the re-planting, so that the unfavorable advices, from Iowa especially, are being offset easily by the very favorable reports from other districts. Of course, the critical months for corn are just ahead, and to this extent the feed crop situation is not altogether settled for the coming season. Latest reports are that Mr. Hoover has ordered beef products excluded from all but two meals a week and this applies to hotels, restaurants and households. The demand for beef for our and allied armies has necessitated this ruling. Fresh pork, bacon, hams and sausage should be served as substitutes.

BEEF.—A firmer tone was noted in the local market, due to firmness in the West. Mess, \$33@34; packet, \$34@35; family, \$36@38; East India, \$57@58.

LARD.—The market locally is very quiet but steady. Quoted: City, 23¼@23¾c.; Western, \$24.40@24.50; Middle West, \$24.10

YOUR help is needed in winning the great war. Save food—save fuel—save ammonia. "Conservation and elimination of waste" is the order of the United States Government and applies particularly to ammonia. You can eliminate waste, get 100% efficiency in cold-producing power and practice the most rigid economy by using

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ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Endorsed by Expert Engineers. Guaranteed to be absolutely pure and dry—free from foreign substances of any character. We test each cylinder before shipping and sell it subject to your test before using.

You can save money by using less because of its perfect purity.

Stock carried at all central shipping points. Write for prices and particulars.

Armour Ammonia Works

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ARMOUR AND COMPANY

CHICAGO

@24.20; refined Continental, \$26.50; South American, \$26.90; Brazilian kegs, \$27.90; compounds, 22½@23¼c., nom.

PORK.—The market was a shade firmer, due to the better tone in the West. Quoted: Mess, \$47½@48; clear, \$46@52, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SIGNS POINT TO BIG HOG CROPS.

Prices Show What Good Money There Is in Hog Production.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.

Chicago, June 12, 1918.—Liberal buying of beef for export and for the Army on both sides of the water is a feature of recent meat purchases. Beef seems to be more in demand at the present time than pork, and it has given activity to the beef and live cattle market, but it has had the opposite effect on pork products and live hogs. The top price on cattle this week was \$17.95, as against \$17.75 last week. The top price on hogs today is \$16.70, as against \$17.35 last week. The cattle market this week is steady and the hog situation is weak, with the prospects of a weaker market for the balance of the week. Hog receipts are liberal and the demand for products not at all active. In eleven markets today there are 105,000 hogs as against 79,000 hogs last week and 75,000 hogs for the same period last year and the good quality of the hogs is keeping up.

It is generally felt in livestock circles that the hog supplies will keep liberal all summer. A leading hog buyer, who travels through the

hog belt frequently, says it is remarkable the way the farmers are taking to breeding back sows this year for Fall pigs. The successful experience they had last Fall has encouraged them to increase their efforts this year.

Last Fall's pigs, about ten months old, coming to market now, are bringing at least \$35 apiece. This is based on a hog weighing around 220 lbs. This would make a carload of hogs bring the farmer more than \$2,500. That looks mighty good to a farmer for ten months' time on a load of hogs, and it is no wonder that hog-raising is going on at the high rate that it is, and we do not consider that our estimate of 80 million hogs on the farms on January 1st, when the Government makes its report, is at all an extravagant estimate. All that is required now is a good corn crop, which seems likely, to give us the biggest supply of hogs this country has ever known.

The cash trade in fresh hog meats is quiet. Warm weather is beginning to put more activity into the smoked ham trade. There are a great many heavy hams on the market and a warm summer would be a life saver for heavy hams that are used for slicing purposes. The future market in ribs, lard and pork is slow and dull, due no doubt to the liberal movement of hogs with a downward tendency in the hog market.

We have for some time thought that hogs would work down to the minimum price of \$15.50 for an average drove of hogs on the Chicago market, and with the Government

looking unfavorably on any increase in livestock prices, we are further encouraged in the belief that it will not be very long before hogs will be on the basis of \$15.50 for an average drove of hogs. Liberal receipts, which seem to be assured, will be a big help toward bringing about that price.

BACON IN ENGLISH MEAT RATION.

The British are being allowed to eat more bacon to compensate for further beef restrictions. The British Ministry of Food has decided to permit only two of the four meat coupons to be used for beef, mutton, or pork. Any of the coupons can be used for bacon or poultry. Also, the increased ration which has been allowed to heavy workers consists of bacon, which is satisfactory to the majority, as fat is a good energy producer.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 8, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1918.
	Week Ended June 8, 1918.	Week Ended June 9, '17, to June 8, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	100	40	732
So. & Cen. Am....	834	.....	3,493
West Indies	2,080	.....	7,251
Br. No. Am. Col..	1,852	.....	5,593
Other countries..	145	.....	765
Total	5,011	40	17,884

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	57,589,000	16,795,000	362,646,000
Continent	1,300,000	3,232,000	151,743,000
So. & Cen. Am....	105,000	.....	730,000
West Indies	3,500,000	.....	8,543,000
Br. No. Am. Col..	15,000	.....	82,000
Other countries..	29,000	.....	2,097,000
Total	62,537,000	20,027,000	525,840,000

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	15,162,000	6,413,000	101,021,000
Continent	1,082,000	758,000	96,996,000
So. & Cen. Am....	100,000	.....	1,085,000
West Indies	8,296,000	.....	12,474,000
Br. No. Am. Col..	38,000	.....	86,000
Other countries..	4,000	.....	296,000
Total	24,682,000	7,171,000	211,907,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	5,011	62,538,000	24,682,000
Total week	5,011	62,538,000	24,682,000
Previous week ..	.....	21,387,000	14,412,000
Two weeks ago..	.....	24,513,000	7,813,000
Cor. week last y'r	49	20,027,000	7,171,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

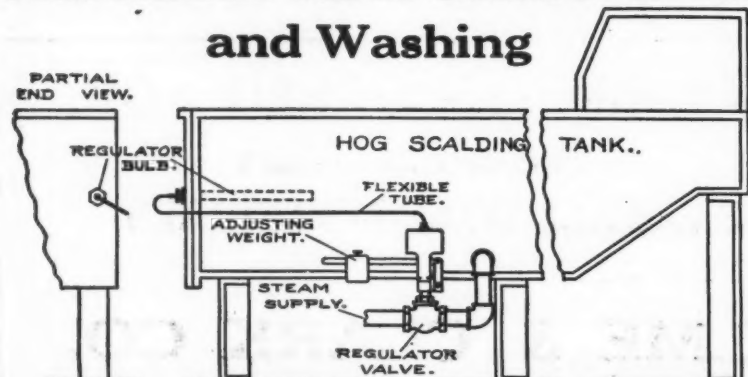
From Nov. 1, '17, Same time to June 8, '18, last year.			
			Changes.
Pork, lbs.	3,577,000	8,182,000	Dec. 4,605,000
Bacon and hams, lbs.	525,840,000	520,393,000	Inc. 5,447,000
Lard, lbs.	211,907,000	282,276,000	Dec. 50,369,000

LARD PAILS

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AT
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FOR
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WHEELING, WEST VA.

Automatic Heat Control in Hog Scalding and Washing



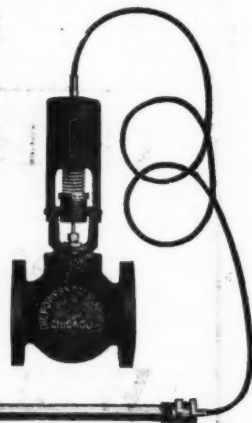
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Ask for Bulletin 139, and get full particulars.

If you have any other problem in heat control, put it up to us. Our thirty years of experience are at your service.



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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been only a limited business in tallow circles during the past week or so. More conservatism is noted among buyers, due to the recent tendency of values, although the undertone now is looked upon as being steadier. Supplies of foreign tallows that were offered more freely not so long ago are being slowly worked off, and there is again talk of reduced offerings for the future. On the other hand, domestic tallow supplies may be in somewhat larger volume a little later on, as the movement of cattle promises to be fair, and the weights of the farm animals are good. There is also continued emphasis on the economy being practiced in the use of greases and fats in general, which results in a certain supply going further than under other circumstances. The glycerine market is somewhat steadier, and there is also a slightly better tone noted in kindred products to tallow, but with no enthusiasm among buyers. Export business in domestic tallow is not reported, and apparently the actual business doing is of very small volume.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 16½c., nominal, and city specials at 17c., loose, nominal, which is the basis of the last sales.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is quiet and steady on the basis of 18½c.; there is no urgent buying reported for the account of compound lard interests.

OLEO OIL.—There was little or no change in this market the past week. Extras are quoted at 24c., according to quality.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PEANUT OIL.—Supplies of domestic crude oil are light and firmly held. Refined oil is in fair demand and steady. A better demand for foreign oil is claimed. Japanese in sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast is quoted at 18½c. Prices quoted, crude, in buyers' tank, \$1.36½ per gal.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues firm, with a fair inquiry and firmness in crude oil. Offerings are well held. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.45@3.50; 30, \$3@3.10, and prime, \$1.95@2.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Consuming demand for spot oil is quiet but the undertone is steady, with offerings light. The tone on the coast

is firm, with sales recently at 15½c. and values quoted in sellers' tanks at 15½@16c. Spot is quoted at 17¼@18¼c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude oil is quiet and steady. Demand for refined oil is fair, with offers light and prices firm. The market for crude is now quoted at 16¼@17c. in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—Trade was again quiet and demand mostly for present needs. Values are firm. Foreign oils are firmer, with Manila quoted at 15½c. in sellers' tanks. Ceylon, 17@17½c., in bbls.; Cochin, 18¼@19c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—Conditions in this market are unchanged, with supplies lacking. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, —, nom.

GREASE.—The undertone is steady, but trade continues dull. Offerings are not heavy. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16½c., nom.; bone, 16¼@16¾c., nom.; house, 15¼@16¼c.; Brown, 15½@16c.

ALTERING PACKING PLANT.

If a packer thinks of Baltimore, one of his first thoughts is usually of pleasant and always smiling Howard Smith of the Jones & Lamb Company. This company is expected to put up a large modern packing plant in the future, but on account of war conditions it has been postponed until a more favorable time. Meanwhile, however, it has been found necessary, due to an immense increase in business, to install some modern hog-killing equipment, consisting of wheel hoist, hog scraper and other killing equipment, which is furnished by The Brecht Company, of St. Louis, New York and Chicago.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 13, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable Transfers	4.76 7-16
Demand sterling	4.7535
Commercial bills, sight	4.75¼
Commercial, 60 days	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days	4.70¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.78
Commercial, sight	5.72¾
Bankers' cables	5.70
Bankers' checks	5.71½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	50 15-16
Commercial, 60 days.....	50 13-16
Bankers' sight	51
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	31
Bankers' cables	31.40

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 13, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet Pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 13, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 34@35c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 23½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 26c.; Boston butts, 25c.; lean trimmings, 17c.; regular trimmings, 15c.; spare ribs, 13c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 15c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Convention

The Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia held its fourteenth annual convention at Atlantic Beach, Fla., on June 10, 11 and 12. It was distinctly a war-time meeting, and the attendance and interest demonstrated how the oil mill interests of Georgia are lined up to win the war and keep this great food-producing industry on a firm basis, both for the war and afterward.

President Hutchinson's address was a keen review of the situation, and showed that the officers of the association had been strictly on the job during the year.

Henry E. Watkins, of Atlanta, was elected president for the ensuing year at the concluding session of the convention. E. P. Chivers, of Atlanta, who has been secretary-treasurer for the past four years, was given a long-merited honor in being elected vice-president. R. S. Melone, of Atlanta, was made secretary-treasurer.

A magnificent silver loving cup was presented to the retiring president, W. M. Hutchison, as an expression of affectionate regard by the members of the Association.

Due to the fact that it was impossible for him to attend either of the sessions on Tuesday or Wednesday, Dr. A. M. Soule, Federal Food Administrator for Georgia, consented to address the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association on Monday. Dr. Soule, always an enthusiastic advocate of cottonseed by-products, delivered a wonderful patriotic address on this occasion. His address proved one of the features of the convention.

The formal opening of the convention took place Tuesday morning, at half after nine, with probably the largest attendance in the history of the Association. Following the invocation by Rev. Milton R. Worsham, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Jacksonville, Fla., the patriotic address was delivered by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Jones chose as his subject "Business Character as Developed by the War." At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Jones was given an ovation and the entire convention arose and sang "God Keep Our Men," to the tune of "America."

Roll call and reading of the minutes were dispensed with, and President Hutchinson, who has served so admirably during the past year, delivered his annual address, which is as follows:

PRESIDENT HUTCHINSON'S ADDRESS.

When a great industry with invested capital of more than \$100,000,000 becomes stabilized by Government action, and therefore, as



W. M. HUTCHINSON
President of the Association.

is the case with the oil mill industry, revolutionized, it is quite a difficult task, within reasonable limit of time, to review satisfactorily the progress of events.

At our last convention, retiring President H. C. Brown very pertinently described the conditions that obtained at that time as follows: "A surplus of crushing capacity, resulting in the keenest competition for raw material, has bred and is still breeding unbusinesslike practices, one of them being that the mills more frequently than otherwise pay more for the raw material than it

is possible to realize from the products at the time of purchase, therefore, we are not manufacturers, we are gamblers."

Such, gentlemen, were the conditions of our business one year ago.

Early in July last the Federal Food Administration at Washington, recognizing, to a degree at least, the tremendous importance of the cotton oil industry in the successful prosecution of the war, and realizing its unstabilized condition, requested the president of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association to take initial steps looking to the establishment of an accredited committee with whom conferences could be held, so that the best interests of the Government and the oil mills might be subserved.

A joint conference of committees from the various State Associations was held in Memphis, Tenn., July 11 last, your Association being represented by the active officers. Most careful consideration was given to the various phases of the situation. Finally, a plan was evolved whereby a National Council on Cotton Seed Products was to be formed, consisting of five members to be selected from the membership of the Executive Committee of the Interstate Crushers' Association, the president of that association, Mr. Fielding Wallace, to be ex-officio chairman of the council.

Work of the Cotton Seed Products Council.

The committee was charged with the responsibility of conferring with the Federal Food Administration, and was to be supported by an advisory committee consisting of ten members, one from each of the ten principal cotton-growing States. Mr. J. L. Penton was appointed to represent our Association on this advisory committee. The plan contemplated that the expenses incident to the conference with the Government officials were to be paid by the different State associations on a tonnage basis.

The National Council, through its chairman, communicated to your officers, from time to time, information concerning conferences with Food Administration officials, which information was in turn transmitted to you as promptly as possible. Finally, effective November 1, 1917, the entire industry was placed under the license system, thus inaugurating a new era in the business.

Of course, it is to be regretted that since it was deemed advisable to license the industry, such action was not taken earlier during the season, that is, before the demoralization and speculation incident to a short

(Continued on page 26.)

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

No Official Report Yet on Cottonseed Oil Prices—Little Business in Old Crude Oil—Cotton Crop Reports Mostly Good—Consumers Not Anxious Buyers of Oil—Continued Small Exports.

Some announcement may be made soon regarding the selling basis for cottonseed products for the coming season; such announcement is to be expected from Government sources, in line with their policy of this past season of indicating a price of 17.50c. for crude oil.

Certain of the local interests in the trade believe that unless a market for cottonseed oil futures is to be permitted, there will have to be Government-indicated prices for cotton seed and various of its products, and in line with any such action, great care will have to be taken to establish equitable prices, not only for the consumers and producers, but also with the view of having the entire cottonseed products crop marketed. Obviously, a price for cotton seed and cottonseed oil could be indicated by the Government which would just now result in these products competing satisfactorily with other stuffs, but whether it would be sufficiently high to satisfy southern interests, or whether it would be sufficiently high to satisfy inter-

ests who will carry over a certain amount of old oil into the new season, remains to be seen. Generally at this time of the season there is a certain amount of hedging of cotton seed and cottonseed oil in the futures market, but none is possible under the present conditions.

The view still obtains that with the cotton crop progressing satisfactorily, there is real need for a cottonseed oil futures market, probably under official supervision, whereby injurious and undue speculation would be eliminated, and yet sufficient outside trade be encouraged to permit the market to serve its normal function as a hedging convenience. It is to be noted that the great corn and oats trades on the Chicago Board of Trade have been successfully regulated the past several weeks. In this case Food Administration officials, Government officials and Exchange authorities convened to discuss the entire situation, and finally left the regulatory measures to Exchange authorities, who have limited the outside trading operations to 200,000 bushels daily as an open commitment, and have broadened the contract basis so as to permit of deliveries of lower grades than were tendered under the old conditions. There are no maximum or minimum prices on corn or oats futures, yet there is a certain amount of hedging and a certain amount of outside trade, with apparent satisfaction

in the dealings. It would seem conservative to count on considerably more cottonseed oil this season than was available for the season just ending, and if the export channels are to continue clogged, with only very small shipments from week to week, a fluctuating market for cotton seed and cottonseed products would be necessary in order that the whole supply be marketed. It is generally admitted that one of the reasons for the relatively smooth workings of the fixed-price system for the season just ending was the comparatively small production of cottonseed products, and the strong markets most of the time in competing products. At present consumers of cottonseed oil are slow about taking on their requirements, and at various times relatively cheaper oils and greases are taken by them. Of course this does not apply to the strictly edible channels of cottonseed oil, such as salad oil manufacturers and butter interests, who still prefer cottonseed oil, while compound lard interests, apparently, are giving most of their attention to cottonseed oil, although at times compounders utilize other oils.

Closing prices Saturday, June 8, 1918.—June, \$20@20.50; July, \$20@20.50; August, \$20@20.50; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Monday, June 10, 1918.—June, \$20@20.50; July, \$20@20.50; August, \$20@20.50; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Tuesday, June 11, 1918.—June, \$20; July, \$20; August, \$20; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Wednesday, June 12, 1918.—June, \$20; July, \$20@20.50; August, \$20@

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20.50; September, \$20; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Thursday, June 13, 1918.—June, \$20; July, \$20; August, \$20; September, \$20; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 13, 1918.—Prices on cottonseed products unchanged. Very little prime or good meal being offered; demand correspondingly light.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 13, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil practically exhausted; refined steady. Cake and meal stocks about equal to current demand. Hulls dull.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending June 13, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending June 13, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same Period, 1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York.....	—	53,891	196,906
From New Orleans....	—	3,078	26,458
From Philadelphia....	—	—	6,336
From Savannah.....	—	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News....	—	—	528
From Michigan.....	—	17,933	80,551
From Buffalo.....	—	25	2,822
From St. Lawrence....	—	486	1,586
From Dakota.....	—	1,716	5,354
From Vermont.....	—	156	16
From other ports....	—	749	38
Total.....	—	78,034	322,243

OIL MILL SUPTS. ELECT.

P. Z. Harlee of Birmingham, Ala., was elected president of the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association at the close of its annual convention in Houston, Tex., last week. D. B. Denney of Greenville, Texas, was elected vice president and F. P. Morris of Purcell, Okla., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The Oil Mill Superintendent's Association and the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' and Supply Association, which also held its convention at Houston, combined their offering to the Red Cross and a total of \$226 was thus raised.

The manufacturers' association elected R. R. Nolen of Dallas, president; P. B. McCarty of St. Louis, vice president; W. H. Marshall of Chattanooga, secretary-treasurer, and Robert D. Allen of Anniston, Ala., sergeant at arms. All officers were re-elected. The executive committee is composed of the following: J. A. Ballard of Dallas, chairman; G. B. Kimbro of Houston, C. C. Northrup of Houston, L. B. Brooks of Dallas and H. H. Packwood of Houston.

D. B. Denny of Dallas, in a paper, took the ginners to task for dirty cotton seed and suggested that certain deductions be made for dirt to make the ginners see their way clear to take some steps to cure the evil. He also urged the oil mill superintendents to show their patriotism in looking to the needs of the country at all times and by buying government bonds and thrift stamps.

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GEORGIA CRUSHERS IN SESSION.

(Continued from page 24.)

supply of raw material and excited product market developed. However, while stabilizing the business, and subsequent fixing of prices on oil and meal was, I think, unfortunate at the time, causing I fear some material loss, still I am confident this action will ultimately redound to the distinct benefit of our great industry, as well as to the producers of cotton.

Value of the License System.

Under the license system gambling is impossible, and unbusiness-like practices must of necessity cease, and since it is the policy of the Food Administration to fix such prices, reasonable to the consumer, as will warrant a fair price to the farmer for seed, a fair compensation to the seed buyer, and a reasonable conversion charge to mills, may we not reasonably conclude that the sacrifices of the past season have not been in vain, and that there is now "the dawning of a brighter day?"

A good many of the difficulties that have existed, heretofore, have unquestionably been relieved, but other matters of vital importance have developed. Ample and efficient labor is, of course, essential to the success of any industry. At the present time there is not sufficient labor to meet all demands. Therefore, some lines of business must of necessity suffer.

The cotton oil industry can well be classed now as a national necessity. Food Administrator Hoover has been quoted as stating that but for this industry our country would have suffered the horrors of a famine of fats during the past year. Nothing has as yet been discovered that will successfully substitute the cellulose in lintners in the production of explosives. Hence I say this industry is a national necessity and should be so regarded.

It, therefore, behooves us as patriotic business men to be alert, and through this association to co-ordinate our efforts to secure such distribution of labor as will enable the continuous operation of the oil mills and refineries. It has been suggested that our vagrancy law be amended requiring that loiterers around hotels, pool rooms, etc., shall be subject to arrest unless a card is presented signed and punched by a responsible employer, showing that the bearer is regularly employed. Hon. H. M. Stanley, Commissioner of Labor of the State of Georgia, will address us later during this meeting, and

I am hopeful that he will offer some solution of this perplexing problem.

Price Differential Based on Mill Efficiency.

The inefficiency of labor and the advance in cost of labor, as well as the advance in everything that influences the cost of crushing, unquestionably warrants a decided increase of the price spread now allowed by the Food Administration, and this situation should be very strongly presented to the Administration before the differential is promulgated for the coming season.

But right here, permit me to suggest to you that the spread to be established by the Government will not protect indifferent operation of plants. From my conferences with Government officials I feel perfectly confident that the spread will be based on the result of mills operated on a high plane of efficiency. The day of the indifferently operated oil mill has passed, and in future it is a case of "the survival of the fittest."

Let me enjoy you, therefore, in organizing for the future, to have in mind the establishment of such records and methods as will permit frequent and accurate statements of your operations. Obtain frequent analyses of seed and product, and if your storage is not so arranged as to facilitate clean-ups, you should by all means erect partitions during the coming summer, and thereby be in position after a certain quantity of seed has been crushed, to determine the efficiency of your operations. A maximum yield of all products at a minimum of cost is not only a patriotic duty at this time, but is absolutely essential to material success.

Committee Reports and Work.

I am gratified to state that the secretary's report will reveal that our association has made a substantial gain in membership. Still, there are a few mills who have not become members. I hope these non-members may be induced to enlist in the near future. Unquestionably, there was never a time when the functions of the association were more important. Now is the time for co-ordination. Certainly it is to the interest of all mills to become members, especially since the Food Administration officials have stated that they "think it desirable for all mills to become associated with some organization."

Chairman P. D. McCarley will render a report covering the activities of the Publicity Committee. Some of the publicity fund was used in defraying expenses of the conferences with Government officials. I am satisfied

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that all expenditures have been judiciously made, and our association is indebted to Mr. McCarley for his splendid services.

The efficient Committee on Seed Selection and Grading has worked assiduously. Chairman H. C. Brown will render, later during the meeting, a comprehensive report. When the oil content in some varieties of seed varies as much as ten to fifteen gallons per ton of seed, or a variation in value of from \$15 to \$20 per ton for the oil alone, certainly it behooves our association to continue its efforts to stop the great economic loss resulting from the planting of inferior varieties of seed.

Vice-Chairman H. E. Watkins, of the Legislative Committee, deserves especial commendation for his untiring efforts to have enacted into law the cottonseed meal bill, which has received the approval of the State Commissioner of Agriculture and other state officers. Owing to a congested calendar this important measure has never reached a vote. It is unquestionably an equitable bill, and in view of the general approval that has been given it, I am hopeful of its passage at the next session of the legislative bodies, which convene in the near future.

Progress of the Oleomargarine Fight.

At the recent session of the Interstate Association, a resolution was adopted, urging the Congress of the United States to pass the Aswell bill, now pending before that body. This bill provides that all laws imposing tax on food products shall be repealed. Its passage would repeal the iniquitous oleomargarine law that is so familiar to you.

At the last annual meeting of the Association of Agricultural Workers of the South, an open meeting was held for debating the oleomargarine question. The argument for vegetable oils was led by Mr. John T. Ashcraft, while the dairymen were represented by Mr. A. J. Glover, of Hoard's Dairyman. The result of the meeting was that a special committee of scientists was selected from the different agricultural colleges to make research into the matter of combining oils and milk into food, the committee to report its findings, with recommendations, to the various colleges and to the public.

Under the present law of Georgia, the use of peanut shells in mixed feed is prohibited. Chemical analysis reveals that peanut shells is a valuable feed, and now that peanuts are one of the state's most valuable agricultural products, this law should be amended.

The work of "the watch dog of freight rates," Mr. S. Linthicum, chairman of the Traffic Committee, prompts especial commendation. I know that Mr. Linthicum has rendered valuable service to our association at a great sacrifice. I shall refer to him further under recommendations.

When the fuel situation became so very acute in January after conferring with the State Fuel Administrator, Mr. L. G. Neal was appointed to co-operate with the Fuel

Administration in an effort to obtain and distribute coal to the oil mill industry in Georgia. We are indebted to Mr. Neal for his splendid efforts.

Feeding Cottonseed Meal to Work Animals.

This important matter has not been neglected. An official experiment by the United

cottonseed meal as a feed for work animals. It is an economic crime to desecrate this splendid feed by using it as a fertilizer, when its utilization as a feed would release more than 100,000,000 bushels of corn for our suffering allies.

Changes in Rules of Food Administration.

Prior to recent meeting of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at New Orleans, a joint conference of committees representing the various State Associations was held to consider recommendations for changes in certain rules. Our association was represented by the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and the chairmen of the Governing and Executive Committees. The report of this conference was submitted to the interstate meeting, and was adopted. It was recommended to the Food Administration that the following amendments and additions to the existing rules be promulgated:

Rule 9. Prescribing minimum carload. To extend to the Food Administration the authority to make exceptions to this rule in extraordinary cases, and permit shipment of less than thirty (30) tons.

Paragraph F, Rule 7, which now prescribes that no mill shall knowingly produce meal running less than 7 per cent., to be changed to permit manufacture of 6½ per cent. meal.

It was recommended that instead of expressing a differential or spread of \$13, that "a fair differential" be allowed, and that the advance in labor, cost of supplies, etc., be considered.

It was recommended that the recent modification of Rule 5, known as A-70, permitting the blending of gin notes with cotton seed, be repealed.

It was recommended that a new rule be promulgated prescribing that any method of determining weight of seed other than by actual weighing be prohibited.

The report also covered recommendation that a special committee be appointed by the president of the Inter State Association, consisting of one member from each state, such members to be recommended by the



H. E. WATKINS
President-elect of the Association.

States Bureau of Animal Husbandry is now in progress at the Bellville Farm near Washington. I am informed by the Department that the experiment is being most thoroughly conducted. It has now been in progress several months, and will be continued through the summer. The results will be made known early next fall. I am gratified to state that thus far the results are most encouraging.

I confidently expect that the final report will place the Government's approval on

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various state associations, which committee shall be charged with presenting these recommendations to the Food Administration, and consult with the Administration on any other subjects, when requested to do so.

You already have been advised that the War Industries Board has commandeered all lint to be produced next season at a price of 4.67 cents per pound, f. o. b. mills. You have also been advised that the Government desires a maximum production of lint next season. I am impressed that it is a patriotic duty to increase the supply of linters. At the price stipulated by the Government it will doubtless enforce a loss in increasing the lint yield.

Still, there are two reasons why the production should be increased. First, the Government wants it and has asked for it. Second, I believe the Government will take care of this loss in the spread to be established.

In the death of Mr. T. S. Young, vice-president of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., who has been cut down by the "grim reaper" in the prime of life, the entire oil mill industry has suffered a distinct loss. Mr. Young, a native Georgian, through his signal ability, had risen to the heights of being one of the leading factors in the industry. A committee will be appointed to offer appropriate resolutions on his untimely death.

This report would indeed be most incomplete without especial reference to our genial and efficient secretary, Mr. E. P. Chivers. I know Percy has been particularly industrious in the discharge of his duties, and his assistance to the president has been most valuable. I commend him to you and trust that you will be so fortunate as to enjoy a continuation of his valuable services in the important work for which he is so peculiarly fitted.

Recommendations.

Purchase and Delivery of Supplies.—The War Industries Board has indicated that much assistance could be expected from that body in the matter of purchasing and securing delivery of supplies, provided the industry will appoint accredited representatives with whom the board can confer. I recommend that the officers, governing and executive committee be authorized to select such representative to co-operate with similar representatives whom I understand will be selected from other state associations.

General Committeemen.—I have referred to the plan adopted at the recent Inter State meeting in New Orleans, for a general committee to present certain recommendations to the Food Administration and to confer with the officers, governing and executive committees be authorized to select the committeeman from our association.

Traffic Bureau.—The traffic feature of our association is very important. The chairman of the Traffic Committee has devoted a great deal of time and intelligent effort to this work. I recommend that the Executive Committee compensate Mr. Linthicum reasonably for his services. I further recommend that this association co-operate with the Inter State Association in the establishment of a Traffic Bureau. I am impressed that a centralized Traffic Bureau could handle the traffic matters now being conducted by the Inter State Association and the various state associations more successfully and economically than under the present system.

Oil Mill Department at Georgia School of Technology.—The Georgia School of Technology now has established a splendid textile department. I believe that a similar department to train men in oil milling would be very helpful to the industry. I therefore recommend that the incoming president appoint a committee to confer with the president and trustees of the Tech, looking to the establishment of such department.

Lint Settlements.—The War Industries Board having commandeered all lint to be produced next season on a basis of 4.67 cents for clean lint run, stating at the same time that lint of lower grade would be accepted at a reduced price. No plan having been

adopted for settlement of differences as to value that may arise, I recommend that the Arbitration Committee be directed to agree with the Government on a plan for settling differences of this character that may arise with the members of this association.

Peanut Shells.—Peanuts are now one of our most important agricultural products. Under the existing law, the combination of peanut shells in a mixed feed, or the sale of peanut shells, per se, as a feed is prohibited. As chemical analysis shows that peanut shells is a very valuable feed, the present feed law should be amended. I, therefore, recommend that the Legislative Committee endeavor to enlist the interest of the growers of peanuts and peanut mills in having the existing law changed.

I have thus far given you as briefly, as possible a review of the general developments during the past year. You honored me signally in electing me president of this splendid organization. I appreciate the honor deeply. The work has proven strenuous at times, but withal pleasant because of the



E. P. CHIVERS
Vice President-elect of the Association.

pleasant association with the members and my anxiety to be of service to them. I assure you that any errors of commission or omission emanated from the head, not from the heart.

A Tribute to Our Soldier Boys.

May we not pause now and consider a situation by comparison with which everything material is unimportant. A year ago, in accepting the honor which you had conferred upon me, I stated that I felt perfectly confident that your individual responsibilities in the titanic struggle for liberty and the salvation of the world, in which we were engaged, would be discharged. Developments have proven the correctness of that statement.

You have purchased and will continue to purchase Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps to the limit of your resources. You have supplied in the products of your factories food, feed and explosives so essential in the crisis, and more, you have given of your sons and your employees an army of more than 500 stalwart soldiers who are now "over there" or in preparation.

God follow those gallant boys and guide them to victory. May they all come back to us, but if not, they will have died in the noblest cause in which man ever fought, and hallowed will be their memory.

Secretary E. P. Chivers, of Atlanta, made the report of his office, which showed the

association to be in good financial condition, and announced that the membership of the association was the largest in its history.

The concluding feature of the opening session was the report of the Rules Committee, as read by H. E. Watkins, of Atlanta, vice-president of the association, and chairman of the Rules Committee.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Hon. H. M. Stanley, Commissioner of Labor for the State of Georgia, delivered the opening address at the second day's session, speaking on "Some Phases of the Labor Situation, Employment and Service." Commissioner Stanley pointed out that man power was the problem confronting the industrial world today. His address was received with the closest attention and interest.

Chairman P. D. McCarley, of Atlanta, the head of the Bureau of Publicity, delivered a brief report on the activities of his office.

W. H. Camp, of Atlanta, president of the Interstate Oil Mill Machinery Exhibitors' Association, delivered the concluding address before the convention, choosing as his subject "Better Linting, a Patriotic Duty." His address was full of practical points, and will appear in full in a later issue of The National Provisioner.

The reports of the standing committees were read, and following general business the election of officers took place, and the convention adjourned.

A number of delightful social features added to the pleasure of the delegates and the ladies accompanying them.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 13, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¾@5c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda ash, 2¼@¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. bonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¼@2¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, none obtainable, 45@50c. per lb. nom.; Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, 38c. per lb. nom.; yellow olive oil, \$4.25@5 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 19@21c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.55@1.60 per gal.; Soya bean oil, 17¾@18c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.68@1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 60@61c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 45½@46c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 40@41c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 15¾@16¾c. per lb.

TEXAS PEANUT AND COTTON CROP.

The Texas peanut crop last year was almost exactly the same proportion of the whole crop that Texas cotton is of entire cotton crop in the United States, says the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' publicity bureau. There were 16,000,000 bushels at 27 bushels to the acre.

OIL MILL LICENSE REVOKED.

The Comanche Cotton Oil Co., Comanche, Texas, has had its license revoked by the Federal Food Administration, effective June 1, for non-fulfillment of speculative contracts made by manager of the company.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 14, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$24.45@24.55; Middle West, \$24.10@24.20; city steam, 23¼@23½c.; refined Continent, \$26.50; South American, \$26.90; Brazil, kegs, \$27.90; compound, 22½@23¼c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 14, 1918.—Copa fabrique, 353.60 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 381 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 14, 1918.—(By cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 150s. 6d.; New York, 145s.; picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 164s. 6d.; American cut, 161s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 171s.; long clear, 178s. 9d.; short back, 175s. 6d.; bellies, 179s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 149s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 152s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 75s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was dull but steady, helped by light offers and steadiness in the hog markets.

Tallow.

Prices were steady but the market was quiet with demand dull. Special loose is reported at 17c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was inactive, but prices were firm. Oleo is quoted at 18¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

There was little change in the market for futures. Offers are light and well held. Only 200 bbls. have been delivered on June contracts so far.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 14.—Hog receipts today 20,000. Market fully steady with yesterday's average. Top hogs \$16.60. Cattle receipts 5,000; sheep receipts 7,000.

Buffalo, June 14.—Hogs lower; on sale, 3,200, at \$17@17.25.

Omaha, June 14.—Hogs steady, at \$16.15@16.40.

Cudahy, June 14.—Hogs steady, at \$15.25@15.65.

Louisville, June 14.—Hogs steady, at \$16.15@16.40.

Kansas City, June 14.—Hogs steady, at \$16.05@16.55.

Indianapolis, June 14.—Hogs steady, at \$16.40@16.60.

Detroit, June 14.—Hogs steady, at \$16.30@16.60.

St. Joseph, June 14.—Hogs steady, at \$16.10@16.40.

Sioux City, June 14.—Hogs steady, at \$16.15@16.35.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 14, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 2,770 quarters; to the Continent, 74,746 quarters; to other Europe, 79,900 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 61,428 quarters; to the Continent, 59,674 quarters; to other Europe, 59,674 quarters.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 8, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,183	12,100	17,107
Swift & Co.	6,499	6,300	12,499
Wilson & Co.	5,581	6,900	5,774
Morris & Co.	4,504	5,600	8,133
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,983	3,200	—
Anglo-American Provision Co.	483	2,800	—
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,226	—	—
Western Packing & Provision Co.	7,760	hogs; Bren-	—
nann Packing Co.	4,400	hogs; Bord.	—
Lunham & Co.	—	—	—
4,100 hogs; Miller & Hart.	3,600	hogs; Roberts &	—
Onke.	3,600	hogs; Independent Packing Co.	—
3,400 hogs; others.	5,700	hogs.	—

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,514	5,071	1,586
Fowler Packing Co.	476	—	444
Wilson & Co.	3,631	6,913	2,236
Swift & Co.	4,310	6,326	3,760
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,169	4,948	4,767
Morris & Co.	4,660	8,235	2,206
Others.	880	1,561	27
Schwartz, Bolen & Co.	2,877	hogs; Cold Packing	—
Co.	536	hogs; Independent Packing Co.	—
406 cattle; John Morrell & Co.	492	cattle.	—

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,751	13,616	2,456
Swift & Co.	4,534	6,767	4,610
Armour & Co.	4,148	4,289	4,749
East Side Packing Co.	4	2,168	—
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,566	—	—
Independent Packing Co.	1,113	1,625	—
Sartorius Provision Co.	—	502	—
Carondelet Packing Co.	—	91	—
American Packing Co.	3	435	—
Krey Packing Co.	—	2,511	—
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	—	1,170	—
Hell Packing Co.	—	1,548	—

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,550	5,631	2,171
Swift & Co.	7,203	8,835	6,029
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,847	10,162	6,721
Armour & Co.	6,423	8,877	4,458
Swartz & Co.	—	2,583	—
J. W. Murphy	—	13,583	—
Lincoln Packing Co.	259	cattle; South Omaha Pack-	—
ing Co.	72	cattle; Wilson Packing Co.	—
724 cattle.	—	—	—

* Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 8, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	37,934
Kansas City	29,793
Omaha	29,950
East St. Louis	12,109
St. Joseph	5,241
Cudahy	745
Sioux City	4,574
South St. Paul	9,982
Fort Worth	15,737
New York and Jersey City	8,110
Philadelphia	4,073
Oklahoma City	7,123

HOGS.	
Chicago	66,916
Kansas City	31,399
Omaha	42,691
East St. Louis	42,170
St. Joseph	18,633
Cudahy	15,379
Sioux City	25,029
Cedar Rapids	5,991
Ottumwa	6,748
South St. Paul	14,979
Fort Worth	3,883
New York and Jersey City	15,637
Philadelphia	6,137
Oklahoma City	6,069

SHEEP.	
Chicago	42,131
Kansas City	15,093
Omaha	20,973
East St. Louis	13,500
St. Joseph	7,308
Cudahy	55
Sioux City	1,224
South St. Paul	356
Fort Worth	6,376
New York and Jersey City	17,120
Philadelphia	5,670
Oklahoma City	127

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 10, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	1,001	6,200	809	9,384
Jersey City	5,685	5,741	12,384	6,273
Central Union	1,424	1,918	3,827	—
Totals	8,110	13,919	17,120	15,657
Totals last week.	8,247	16,478	20,183	21,009

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	11,121	3,000
Kansas City	500	1,070	1,000
Omaha	800	8,770	100
St. Louis	1,000	6,514	200
St. Joseph	800	3,000	800
Sioux City	500	6,000	—
St. Paul	125	200	—
Oklahoma City	100	200	—
Fort Worth	250	200	—
Milwaukee	—	2,228	—
Denver	2,012	112	—
Louisville	150	2,000	1,700
Wichita	200	100	—
Indianapolis	500	5,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	3,000	500
Cincinnati	1,400	4,427	700
Buffalo	400	2,800	400
Cleveland	160	3,200	800
Portland, Ore.	61	464	1,016
Toronto, Canada	900	400	43
New York	600	2,050	2,270

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

Chicago	14,000	33,519	13,000
Kansas City	13,000	11,956	8,000
Omaha	7,300	9,995	14,000
St. Louis	9,900	5,941	2,200
St. Joseph	1,500	6,000	1,500
Sioux City	3,000	6,000	—
St. Paul	3,200	9,000	150
Oklahoma City	1,500	800	—
Fort Worth	5,000	1,500	800
Milwaukee	150	8,400	—
Denver	4,200	700	3,000
Louisville	1,600	2,000	—
Detroit	—	880	—
Cudahy	—	3,000	—
Wichita	1,000	305	—
Indianapolis	200	8,000	—
Pittsburgh	1,700	7,500	2,600
Cincinnati	2,500	6,962	1,000
Buffalo	4,900	3,400	—
Cleveland	1,400	5,000	2,000
Portland, Ore.	61	648	1,017
Toronto, Canada	2,400	1,400	500
New York	2,350	4,840	5,826

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

Chicago	17,000	34,632	8,000
Kansas City	11,000	19,113	6,000
Omaha	7,300	11,483	4,000
St. Louis	7,800	14,692	4,500
St. Joseph	1,500	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	6,000	—
St. Paul	2,900	4,400	25
Oklahoma City	1,600	400	—
Fort Worth	5,000	1,500	800
Milwaukee	700	6,885	200
Louisville	300	2,000	—
Detroit	—	1,200	—
Cudahy	—	2,000	—
Wichita	—	1,770	—
Indianapolis	1,800	9,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	3,500	200
Cincinnati	600	2,215	500
Buffalo	150	5,000	800
Cleveland	600	500	200
Portland, Ore.	144	204	184
Toronto, Canada	514	152	89
New York	1,108	2,815	3,230

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

Chicago	7,000	13,969	7,000
Kansas City	8,000	21,225	1,200
Omaha	—	13,879	—
St. Louis	4,200	24,259	3,400
St. Joseph	—	9,000	—
Sioux City	—	9,000	—
St. Paul	—	8,000	—
Milwaukee	—	4,288	—
Louisville	—	2,600	—
Detroit	—	1,840	—
Cudahy	—	4,000	—
Wichita	—	2,606	—
Indianapolis	—	12,000	—
Cincinnati	1,200	4,172	700
Buffalo	125	2,000	600
Cleveland	—	1,000	—
New York	1,775	3,410	370

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918.

Chicago	14,000	34,000	9,000
Kansas City	3,000	7,000	6,000
Omaha	5,000	14,000	2,500
St. Louis	3,500	9,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,700	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,000	10,000	500
St. Paul	—	5,000	—
Oklahoma City	1,800	1,300	—
Fort Worth	3,500	700	2,000
Milwaukee	—	929	—
Louisville	—	3,000	—
Detroit	—	2,170	—
Cudahy	—	4,000	—
Wichita	—	2,662	—
Indianapolis	—	9,000	—
Cincinnati	1,200	4,970	1,900
Buffalo	250	1,600	400
Cleveland	—	1,000	—
New York	902	2,320	4,770

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.

Chicago	5,000	20,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,500	3,000
Omaha	2,000	8,000	5,500
St. Louis	2,300	4,200	600
St. Joseph	700	3,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	7,000	150
St. Paul	1,700	4,700	250
Oklahoma City	650	1,600	—
Fort Worth	1,800	700	800
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	200

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES featureless. No business going on or being attempted. Nothing is offered, and operators are only busy with getting hides moving before the advance in freight rates the 25th of the month. Market is firm in tone, due to closely sold up position. Efforts are being made to get hides of next quarter kill at maximum levels, but sellers decline to make advance sales. Native steers steady. Heavy native steers are quoted at 33c. Butt brands waiting at 31c. last paid. Colorados unchanged at 30c. last realized. Texas steers steady at 31c. last paid for heavy Texas steers; 30c. for lights and 25c. for the extreme weights. Native cows waiting at 30c. last realized for the heavy native cows and 26c. for the light native cows. Native bulls steady and unchanged at 20@23c. last paid as to months. Branded cows firm and unchanged at 25c. last paid. Branded bulls waiting at 18@21c., last paid as to slaughter. Small packer hides steady to strong. No business is being done with small packers. Some dealers having small packer hides are making a few re-sales at top rates. Average lots of country packer all weight hides of current kill are quoted at 26c., while earlier stuff is quoted for 21c. Bulls quoted at 20@23c. asked as to dates, and sellers and branded hides at 18@25c. nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES active. Five thousand good buffs brought 19c. and similar quality extremes 21c. No heavier stuff moving.

Business locally is rather slow, but on occasional lot of stock is moved, usually at maximum levels. The extreme light hides are in best call. Heavy hides a trifle hard to move, and some slight concessions from fixed levels is usually necessary to effect business. Holders usually decline to talk shades on heavy hides, and this accounts for a great deal of the slowness. Bulls and branded hides are slow and waiting at nominal prices. The situation in the originating sections is steady at about 16@18c. delivered basis for all weight hides as to quality. Heavy steers here quoted at 20@21c.; heavy cows and buffs, 18@18½c. for business, with last sales at 18½@18¾c. Extremes last sold at 20½@21c.; branded hides range at 15@15½c. flat, last paid as to descriptions; bulls quoted at 15c. asked and glue hides are quoted at 12@14c. nominal.

CALFSKINS steady. First salted city and packer calfskins are strong at 44c., the inside moving at this figure yesterday as noted. Outside city skins are unchanged at 38½c. last paid; country run quoted at 34@35c., as to varieties. Deacons are slow at \$2.30@2.40 and light calf at \$2.50@2.60 nominal. Kipskins remain unchanged at 24@27c. for country run and outside city collections. First salted city and packer skins are quoted at 27½c.

SHEEP PELTS active. A big packer sold spring lambskins at \$2.35@2.37½. Also cleaned out wool skins at a range of \$4.50@6.50, as to weights.

New York.

PACKER HIDES continue quiet. Packers have little to offer at present time outside of small lots of back salting cows and bulls. Native steers last sold at 32½c. In small packer hides there is practically no new business in nearby small packers or at outside points, as everything has been well cleaned up.

Later.—A car of April native bulls sold at 19c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The demand for good quality extremes is very active and brokers are trying to locate lots in all sections. Offerings of previous to May 1 extremes are quickly taken up when offered at 21c. There is also a fair demand for May forward extremes and recent sales have been made at the full maximum price of 22c. A car of Middle West extremes about 20 per cent. grubby and previous to May salting is offered at 21c. There is also a little demand noted for buffs previous to May 1 take-off, which are offered at 19c., but tanners as a rule are paying very little attention to offerings of buffs unless free of grubs. Dealers are asking 22c. for May forward 45 lbs. and up hides. Philadelphia reports a sale of 1,000 eastern Pennsylvania buffs prior to May 1 take-off at 19c., and 2,000 extremes sold at maximum price. South-erns are quiet. Late take-off is offered at 21½c. New York State and New England all weights are offered freely at maximum rates.

CALFSKINS.—New York City calf, three ranges of weights, are in good demand with nearly all the collectors sold up to August 1. Negotiations are under way, though for one lot up to August 1. Maximum prices have easily been realized on all sales. Kips are also in demand with recent sales made at \$7 for 12 to 17 lbs. and \$7.50 for 17 lbs. and up. Outside mixed cities are selling at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. New England countries are offered at \$3.25, \$4.25 and \$5.25.

DRY HIDES.—Good inquiries continue for hides of the common varieties and some of the out of town tanners are displaying some interest in various lots on spot. As noted yesterday, Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras sold at 32½c. Dry salted Peruvians of 31 to 32 lb. average also sold at 26c. 1,000 dry salted Porto Ricans sold at 23c. It is understood some Bogotas are under negotiation, but up to now no new sales have been reported. Last trading in Bogotas was at the 33½c. basis for mountains. Orinocos are quoted at 33½c. Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras, 32½c. last paid. Central Americans, 32½c. Recent sales of Guatemalas were made at 35½c. for cities and 34½c. for countries. No fresh sales are noted in Chinas, Brazils, Javas, etc. Some lots of Chinas are being offered at maximum prices for spot goods. In River Plates as in other varieties for shipment the market is practically at a standstill and unchanged as far as trading with the United States is concerned.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market is unchanged and no fresh sales are noted. Last trading in Sansinena steers was at 31½c. c.i.f. There is a fair demand for hides on spot with dealers not pressing for sales and holding at the full maximum prices. Mexico City packers are held at 24c.; Vera Cruz, 22c.; Guadalarajas, 23½c.; Oaxacas, 23½c. last paid; Tampicos, 21½c.; heavy China packers, 27c., 25c. for lights; Havana packers, 22c.; Havana regulars, 20c.; Panamas, 21c.; West Indian, 20c.

HORSE HIDES.—Market strong with supplies on hand small. Countries held at \$7 flat. Dealers mixed hides, \$7.50, and small lots of renderers freely selling at \$8. Few small lots of fronts have sold at \$6.25.

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W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923					

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, June 12.

Barring lightweight low-priced steers, the trade shows 25c. per cwt. advance. Cattle with any weight, say 1,000 lbs. and upward, are meeting with ready acceptance, and all grades have scored the advance referred to. Even though the run for the first three days has been fairly liberal and totaled approximately 39,000, the lightweight, low-priced kinds, anything weighing under 950 lbs., are hard to move and show a lower tendency, which is seasonable. With reports of dry weather from some sections of the country and the Southern cattle beginning to move to the other markets, the chances are there will be a decided widening in the range of steer values, with the medium and low-priced kinds and particularly the lighter grades gradually working to a lower level. But on finished heaves it looks reasonable to assume that they will sell on a high level for a long time to come, the extreme top Tuesday being \$17.95 per cwt., which is the highest on record for cattle sold on the open market. Most of the choice heaves are selling at present from \$17.25@17.50, with a few finished "top-notchers" from \$17.60@17.95. Bulk of the medium to good steers command from \$16.50@17.25, according to weight, quality and fat, with only lightweight, cheap killers down around 13c. Yearlings are in liberal supply, but have met with active demand and have shared in the advance in the market. Prime weighty yearlings are selling from \$17.25@17.80; good to choice grades, \$16@17, and good quality, medium-fleshed, light yearling steers are selling over a wide range and bring all the way from \$14@16 according to weight, quality and fat.

Now that the other markets are beginning to receive a fairly liberal supply of Southern "grassers," we rather think that any change of consequence in the trade for native she-stuff will be toward a somewhat lower level of values, and really if it had not been for the immense demand the chances are the market would have suffered quite a drop ere this. The bull market is giving a very good account of itself because of an unusually good Eastern order demand, for the local packers are very reluctant buyers at these high prices, and whenever the shipping demand drops off—the chances are there will be a decline in the market. Medium and heavy calves are ruling about steady, while vealers were up 50c. on Tuesday, with the National topping the market at \$16.25.

Despite the tremendous outlet for hogs and hog product, conditions are such as, in our opinion, will tend to depress the market until a somewhat lower level has been reached. Compared to last Friday, which was the high time recently, the trade is off 50c. Receipts have increased. Monday's run totaled 33,519,

(Continued on page 41.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 11, 1918.

Prime cattle sold a little higher today, the top price, \$17.80, a new high record here; receipts 11,000 head. Hog supply was liberal

at all markets, and sales were 15@25c. lower, tops \$16.75, receipts 15,000. Sheep and lambs sold 15@25c. lower, best native spring lambs \$20.10, receipts 6,000 head.

Missouri corn and grass natives sold at \$17.65 and 6 cars of choice Colorado pulp fed westerns brought \$17.80. Heavy fat steers are becoming scarce and will probably sell strong right along, while the lower grades of beef cattle will gradually lose value as the supply of that kind increases. A train of 17 cars of California cattle arrived yesterday, and another train came in today, 31 cars. These shipments included steers at \$9.50@12.75, and cows at \$7.25@9.50. Southern cattle are now moving freely, 15 cars of south Oklahoma steers here today at \$9@15.75, with a few head at \$16.50. Canner cows are lower in common with other cheap grades of cattle, selling down to \$6.75 today. Veal calves from \$11@13.50.

Heavy hog receipts are the cause of a decline in the market this week, packers taking quick advantage of the situation. The best price today, was paid for medium weight hogs and choice heavies would also bring up to \$16.75, light weights at \$16.30@16.60, bulk of all sales \$16.40@16.60. It is figured in some quarters that summer hog receipts will run heavier at all the markets than has been expected, in which event, price advances cannot be counted on. Stock hog trading continues to be a feature, sales this week \$16.25@17.

Native spring lambs sold 25c. lower today at \$19.75@20.10. No woolled lambs have been received this week, three cars of Arizona lambs and yearlings sold at \$13.75 today, and 10 cars of California lambs arrived, but were unsold at noon. Goats sold steady, some 63-lb. Angora brushers today at \$9.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 11.

With the beginning of the grass cattle receipts are growing larger, and for the week ending today they compared very favorably with the same period last year. The count in the cattle yard for the week is something like 28,000 with 3,700 selling on the Southern side. Plain and common cattle predominate, and on this kind the market is unevenly lower. On the better grade of cattle, those good enough to sell from \$14@16.50 the market is about steady. There were quite a few of this kind in the offerings, but the bulk of the good killers sold within a spread of \$11@13.50. The top for the week and, in fact, the top for several weeks past, was made on Monday, when a string of heavy Missouri fed cattle sold for \$17.35. Another five-car lot of cattle averaging right at 1,200 lbs. brought \$17.25. Both of these lots were strictly choice in quality. Common and plain steers range from \$10@12.50, and anything going for less than the low end of this quotation gets into the canner and cutter class. The trade on butcher cattle has been uneven. We have been receiving rather more than an ordinary run of she stuff, and the quality for the most part is very plain. The tone of the market in this class is unevenly lower, in spots perhaps 50c. lower than the close of

last week. While choice yearlings are quoted considerably over 16c., the best ones we have had on sale range from \$14@15, with some mixed steers running up to \$15.50. Medium grades range from \$12@13.50, and the plain ones \$10@12. Best cows, \$12.50@13.50; fair to good kinds, \$10@12; medium and plain grades, \$8.50@10; canners and cutters, \$7@8.25.

Hog receipts for the week total something over 66,000, and as for several weeks past quality has been good. The market has experienced a sharp decline in the last few days, and at this writing is 40@50c. lower than a week ago. Weather conditions no doubt have much to do with the break in prices. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$16.20@16.40; good heavies, \$16.10@16.30; rough, \$15@15.25; lights, \$16.30@16.50; pigs, \$16@16.50; bulk, \$16.10@16.40.

While our sheep and lamb receipts are still subnormal they are showing some increase, especially from our nearby native territory. Our total this week in the sheep house was 1,200, which for the most part consisted of lambs. The market has held to a steady basis with a stronger tendency during the entire week. Muttons are quoted at \$12@14, with the common kinds in the canner and chopper class going at \$7@10. Lambs are in good demand and range in price from \$17@20.50. The top figure of the quotation was paid this week on a string of Tennessee spring lambs. Best native lambs are swinging around the \$20 mark.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, June 11.

Receipts continue liberal again this week, there being 7,000 head here this morning, making offerings total 14,748 head for the two days. With last week's trade closing 25@50c. higher on the beef steers the market opened up Monday in fair shape and packers bought the bulk of their orders at steady figures and this morning started out to take off considerable in price but salesmen succeeded in getting prices on the desirable beef while the medium and shorted kinds were quotable a dime lower. Best beef sold up to \$17.75 today and the fair to choice grades mostly were quotable from \$16.25@17.75. Good yearlings were steady from \$15.50@17 and prices were 10@15c. lower on the medium and commoner kinds. Butcher stock was steady, but considerable weakness was felt all along the line looking toward coming of grass stock. Stockers and feeders were slow and as much as 25c. lower than yesterday.

Hog receipts were fairly liberal and trade opened the week with packers taken off a nickel and the weakness continued into today's trade with prices 15@25c. lower. Bulk of the sales range from \$16.35@16.45, with a top of \$16.60, as compared with the bulk the same day last week of \$16.50@16.65 and top of \$16.70.

After fairly active markets all last week and prices around 50@75c. higher than the week previous, trade opened up this week slow and draggy and 25c. lower Monday and steady to 25c. lower again today and trading rather sluggish. Spring lambs are quotable from \$16@20.50 and the shorn lambs anywhere from \$16.25@17.25. Best ewes reached \$13.50 today, as compared with \$13.85 yesterday. Fat yearlings are quotable from \$16@17.50. Shorn wethers from \$14.50@16.75. Today's receipts were 3,300 head or 14 loads.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Orange, N. J.—The Orange Dairy Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Garber, Okla.—William Musser and others have incorporated the Garber Light & Fuel Co., with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Westwego, La.—Peter Buchler, Jos. Vallee, C. A. Buchler and others have incorporated the Westwego Ice Co. Capital, \$35,000.

Walhalla, S. C.—W. L. Verner, W. M. Brown, George M. Ansel and others have incorporated the Chochee Cheese Factory with a capital stock of \$1,200.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Ice & Cold Storage Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by Heywood Cochran, Myron Spuds and Arnold Totman.

Macon, Ga.—Herbert Butterworth, E. P. Frazer, G. A. Anderson and others have incorporated the Macon Co-operative Creamery with a capital stock of \$15,000.

Richmond, Va.—The Garry Ice Cream Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 with Paul Dulaney of 608 Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C., as president, and Ernest H. Daniel, also of Washington, D. C., as secretary.

ICE NOTES.

Denison, Texas.—The city contemplated the building of an ice factory.

Madison, Wis.—Armour & Company will build a large refrigerator and storage plant.

Durham, N. C.—The establishment of an ice plant to cost \$50,000 is contemplated by the city.

St. Marys, Ga.—It is reported that a 25-ton ice plant may be installed by B. O. Bowers, Jr.

Vero, Fla.—Contract has been let by the Vero Utilities Co. for the erection of a 16x32 ft. building of ordinary construction.

Athens, Ga.—An icing plant will be established by H. J. Flack, representative Armour

Carlines of Fruit Growers' Express, Macon, Ga.

Brunswick, Ga.—The proposed installation of an ice plant is interesting J. B. Abrams, secretary and treasurer of the Glynn Canning Company.

Florence, S. C.—The Florence Ice & Fuel Co., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000 with J. F. Stackley as president; O. G. Weston, vice-president and manager, and M. D. Lucas secretary, purchased the ice plant of the Carolina Gas & Electric Co. It is reported that plant will be enlarged next winter.

MOBILIZE INDUSTRY FOR WAR WORK.

An immediate survey of every part of the United States is to be made in order to find out which industries not now doing war work may be utilized for that purpose, also which industries already engaged on work for the Government are able to take on additional contracts or increase their production of munitions and war supplies. To do this, the War Industries Board has established a Resources and Conversion Section, with Charles A. Otis, former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as chief.

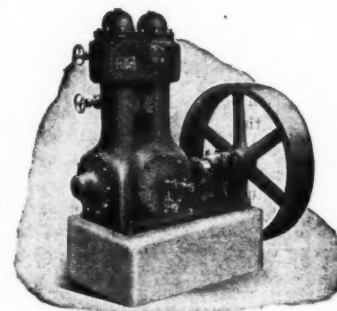
The country has been divided into 20 regional groups, each of which will be organized through its commercial associations. One organization in each region has been selected to take the initiative in bringing about a definite organization. The commercial body chosen to do this preliminary work will communicate with every other business organization in its region, and with the industries not represented in such associations, and arrange for a general meeting at which plans of organization will be perfected. When that is done, it is expected that one man will be named in each region to act as the direct representative of Mr. Otis in handling business between the region and the Resources and Conversion Section.

Every type of industry, whether repre-

sented in commercial organizations or not, will be asked to co-operate. The regional system is intended to supplement the work of the national war service committees of the industries, some of which are already effectively co-operating with the Government, while others are in process of formation.

Many industries are not so organized as to permit representation by a national war service committee. By the regional system it is proposed to look after the requirements of these scattered industries and provide a means by which greater impetus can be given to increasing production in every section of the country. It is believed that this will result in great measure in preventing further dislocation of labor, new housing problems, unnecessary expansion of plants, and freight

Food Conservation



The use of Mechanical Refrigeration for the preservation of Food Products of all kinds, is strongly impressed upon us at this time.

From a business standpoint, however, it is as important to prevent spoilage in times of peace as it is in times of war. The slightest deterioration means a loss of profit, and probably the loss of a customer.

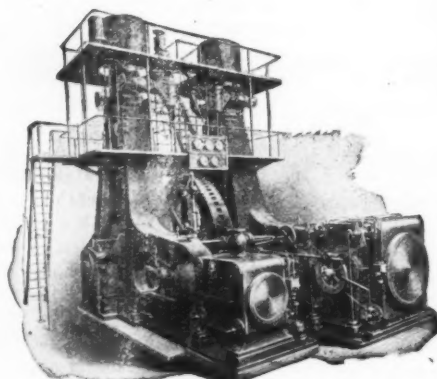
You can safeguard your business against such losses by using a York Mechanical Refrigerating Plant. Our Refrigerating Experts will gladly assist you in selecting the plant best suited for your particular needs.

This is simply a matter of good business—Write us.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Truck Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y.

Dallas, Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore, Md.

Los Angeles, Cal.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Stge. Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stge. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

congestion. It will likewise, it is thought, provide work for industries whose normal output is being reduced without their resources being employed in new directions.

MEAT PACKING IN ICELAND.

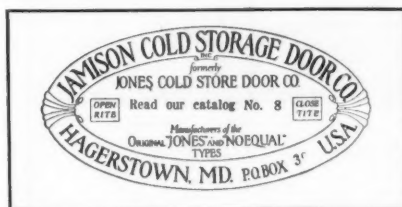
Between 120,000 and 140,000 sheep are slaughtered annually in Iceland; of this number about 90 per cent. are lambs and 10 per cent. sheep. Slaughtering takes place during October.

There are no packing houses in Iceland such as exist in the United States, and no public abattoirs, but there are numerous cooperative slaughterhouses which are equipped and operated in much the same manner as public abattoirs. While most of the killing is done at these cooperative establishments, a considerable part of the slaughtering is done by the farmers on their own farms, where the animals are killed and dressed and then sold to the merchants and dealers of nearby villages. Slaughtering is therefore not centered in any one place, but is distributed over the inhabited portion of the island.

There are no plants in Iceland for cleaning sheep casings.

McADOO MUST TAKE IT EASY.

Continued throat trouble has prompted Secretary McAdoo to return to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to further recuperate. He will continue to direct affairs of the Treasury and the railroad administration from there, but will avoid talking to callers as his throat has not been in normal condition since returning from the Liberty Loan speaking tour five weeks ago. To facilitate the direction of his work, Secretary McAdoo has announced a realignment of his staff. Oscar A. Price, his private secretary for railroad work, will become assistant to the director general, and M. Brice Claggett, formerly private secretary for Treasury matters, becomes private secretary for railroads. John Kiely, for more than ten years confidential clerk to Secretaries of the Treasury, will be private secretary for the Treasury.



WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

If it were proved to you

where you could make greater profit in dollars and cents without additional investment you would act on the suggestion. This is what scores of provisioners and meat dealers are doing by the use of

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

They find that this cleaner not only creates a more sanitary condition, but that they also can clean a larger area of space than with an equal amount of any cleaner which they have formerly used. In addition to this it is non-saponifying, thereby destroying none of your grease.

Indian in circle



in every package

Ask your supply man to fill your order for this cleaner.

It Cleans Clean.

The J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich.

Sole Manufacturers

Another
FEDERAL



One of the many Federals operated by Libby, McNeill and Libby at their branches. This is a 2 ton model

Lowering Food Costs With Federals

DISTRIBUTING food is a big item in the cost. Truck haulage must be considered carefully.

Libby, McNeill & Libby have found that they can handle their final wholesale distributing most efficiently and economically with Federals. At many of their branches you will see Federals making daily deliveries to meat stores—every day—on time—and at the lowest cost.

Here is evidence of Federal dependability—of Federal economy.

The experience of Libby, McNeill & Libby is duplicated by that of many other of the largest food concerns.

Write for the monthly "Federal Traffic News"—which tells of other concerns using Federals.

Federal Motor Truck Company
61 Federal Street, Detroit, Michigan

FEDERAL



One to Five Ton Capacities

Tropical



The outstanding feature of the Tropical Institution is the uniformly high quality of every Tropical product. When you buy Tropical paints today you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are getting the same high quality which you did a year ago. That is the chief reason why Tropical products have won such a wide and lasting popularity. No matter what kind of a paint, or surface covering you may desire, you may be confident of ultra-satisfaction whenever you order Tropical.

Tropical Elastikote

makes a distinctively pleasing and unusually long-wearing exterior covering. No matter how uneven or irregular the surfacing of your factory buildings may be you will find that Tropical Elastikote meets the requirements satisfactorily. It is supplied in 16 different shades. Because of its appearance and enduring quality it is the most economical exterior surfacing on the market.

Tropical B & P Enamel

is manufactured by a special scientific process, especially for inside walls. Heretofore you probably have had considerable difficulty in finding a paint that could withstand the condensed moisture always present on walls. For years, Trop-

ical Institution experimented to produce a paint which would stand up under the onslaughts of live steam, grease and fumes. In a hundred different ways we have put B & P to the test. We guarantee that it will make good under the most severe conditions. Supplied in 5 different shades and white.

COUPON

Tropical Paint & Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Kindly supply us with complete details about:

TROPICAL B & P Enamel. Surface to be covered....sq. ft.
TROPICAL Elastikote. Surface to be covered....sq. ft.

Firm _____

City _____

Inquirer _____



TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.
Cleveland, Ohio



Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$5,000 net to the buyer. In good demand, which is an encouraging business sign.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 8, 1918, averaged as follows: for domestic beef, 20.30 cents per pound.

The unification of the United States is growing slowly but surely, and its going to be some "weld" when finished. It needed a good "hot fire" to complete the job right.

It is much easier to attack one than a multitude, hence the frequent attacks on a single packer. Then again, consider the vote the multitude has—farmers, for instance—compared to the one.

We—that is U. S.—never did believe any such critter existed in any form as His Satanic Majesty Old Nick. But we—that is, U. S.—do now. That old saying, "This side of hell," is now verified.

The Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Company has moved into more spacious quarters in the Old Colony Building. Both the business and Milt have grown to the extent of necessitating the move.

"Why the crush of visitors to the seaside resorts from bone-dry States?" asked Uptub. "Surely, it isn't water, and salt water at that, they are looking for?" "Naw! Nuttin' like dat!" said the Retired Barkeep. "Dey loves to see de sea foam!"

Every time we gaze upon that 1915 convention picture of the gang of night-riders or Ku Klux Klan lined up in front of a St. Louis brewery we get thirsty. And that's not all—we cannot overlook Barney Kohn; he looks like a Cannibal King surrounded by his courtiers!

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.

**Greases, Tallows, Oils
Stearines**

**Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO**

Otto La Frenz just about completed a nifty, up-to-date packinghouse at a cost of about \$250,000 near 39th street and Union avenue, and expects to have it in operation soon. Otto has stuck right close to his knitting for years, and won out, and still retains his popularity.

To a man up a tree it would seem that the addition of, say, a couple of hundred thousand freight cars would help materially to win the war, and be exceedingly useful afterwards. At least this addition would remove one (frequently questionable) alibi used by some of our patriots.

You all know the most popular railroad man in Chicago, Joe Ilg. Well, Joe's famous camp in the wilds of Wisconsin was burned out, rump and stump, a week or so ago, and the insurance had expired just prior to the calamity—for calamity it is, to a wide circle of Joe's friends who had tasted of his hospitality.

ARMOUR BRANCH HOUSE CHANGES.

On June 1st Armour and Company announced a number of important changes in their branch house organization, affecting the territories with headquarters at New York City, Jacksonville, Fla., Little Rock, Ark., Dallas, Tex., Spokane, Wash., and San Francisco, Cal. The changes came in the nature of promotion to the various men affected.

Mr. U. P. Adams, who has been in the packing business for the past twenty years, and has worked in every capacity from salesman to District Superintendent, leaves the

superintendency of the outlying district of New York to assume the superintendency of Jacksonville, Fla. territory.

Mr. Adams is succeeded in the New York territory by Mr. F. A. Benson, who has been superintendent of the Little Rock district for Armour and Company during the past four years, where he has made a remarkable record for Armour and Company.

Mr. Benson will be succeeded by Mr. J. S. Livesay, who was formerly assistant district superintendent of the Lynchburg, Va., territory. Mr. Livesay has been with the Armour organization for a number of years, having served as branch house manager at Bristol, Tenn., Lynchburg and Chattanooga.

On the Pacific Coast, Mr. Sommer, superintendent of the Spokane territory, has been transferred to San Francisco, where he will take care of the Armour interests at that point.

Mr. W. B. Spinks, who has been with Armour and Company since he was a boy, beginning as a shipping clerk in the organization, will succeed Mr. Sommer at Spokane. Mr. Spinks has served in various capacities from salesman to branch house manager, and leaves the superintendency of the Dallas, Tex., territory to assume his new duty.

Mr. J. E. Hoban, who was Mr. Spinks' assistant at Dallas, succeeds Mr. Spinks in the superintendency of the Dallas territory. Mr. Hoban was for 17 years manager of the San Antonio branch house, preceding his promotion to the assistant superintendency at Dallas.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulsberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
Room #43, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren HENSCHEN & McLAREN

Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.

Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.
431 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGEES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

Wm. H. Kachans, Associate Engr.

INSULATION MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL
United States Food Administration License Number G-62891

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 3.....	16,061	1,758	16,709	13,942
Tuesday, June 4.....	16,738	4,196	12,022	7,112
Wednesday, June 5.....	4,492	1,697	4,261	4,261
Thursday, June 6.....	11,722	5,676	24,818	11,090
Friday, June 7.....	3,660	1,719	11,868	6,077
Saturday, June 8.....	1,200	200	10,000	3,000
Total for week.....	53,873	15,245	81,368	45,482
Previous week.....	44,137	15,701	120,232	51,639
Year ago.....	50,749	11,863	125,333	41,635
Two years ago.....	40,500	10,720	125,359	71,695

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 3.....	4,023	4	4,991	.....
Tuesday, June 4.....	4,059	78	5,172	1,110
Wednesday, June 5.....	1,396	65	1,244	270
Thursday, June 6.....	3,124	4	1,528	710
Friday, June 7.....	2,942	13	1,809	352
Saturday, June 8.....	200	50	500	500
Total for week.....	15,744	214	15,334	2,942
Previous week.....	15,411	179	9,885	4,245
Year ago.....	12,551	156	10,000	4,505
Two years ago.....	10,495	12	11,142	3,976

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	1,430,757	1,301,017
Hogs.....	4,132,489	3,857,717
Sheep.....	1,330,704	1,455,683
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:		
Week ending June 8, 1918.....	424,000	
Previous week.....	451,000	
Cor. week, 1917.....	487,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	527,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....	523,000	
Total year to date.....	14,912,000	
Same period, 1917.....	13,271,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	14,729,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....	12,956,000	
Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to June 8, 1918, and the same period a year ago:		
Cattle.....	169,000	318,000
Hogs.....	146,000	363,000
Sheep.....	168,000	377,000
1917.....	142,000	408,000
1916.....	111,000	339,000
1915.....	111,000	339,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	4,543,000	12,164,000
Hogs.....	3,767,000	11,114,000
Sheep.....	3,208,000	12,140,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	12,100
Anglo-Amer.....	2,800
Swift & Company.....	6,300
Hammond Co.....	3,200
Morris & Co.....	5,600
Wilson & Co.....	6,900
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,100
Western P. Co.....	7,700
Roberts & Oake.....	3,600
Miller & Hart.....	3,000
Ind. Packing Co.....	3,400
Brennan P. Co.....	4,400
Others.....	5,700
Totals.....	69,400
Previous week.....	112,900
Year ago.....	115,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$15.65	\$16.85	\$14.50	\$17.40
Previous week.....	15.25	16.65	14.50	17.30
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.20	15.65	10.60	15.85
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.95	9.40	7.55	10.90
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.70	7.60	5.75	9.85
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.55	8.10	5.10	8.15
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	8.75	5.45	7.25
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.10	7.50	4.25	6.85
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.18	3.80	5.90

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy steers.....	\$16.75@17.90
Good to choice steers.....	15.50@17.00
Plain to good steers.....	11.50@15.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.60@17.25
Stockers and feeders.....	9.00@13.75
Good to choice cows.....	9.50@13.00
Good to choice heifers.....	10.00@14.00
Fair to good cows.....	8.50@9.50

Canners.....	7.00@7.05
Cutters.....	7.70@8.35
Bologna bulls.....	10.00@10.75
Butcher bulls.....	11.00@13.50
Heavy calves.....	9.00@11.00
Veal calves.....	11.00@15.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$16.65@16.90
Fair to good light.....	16.35@16.95
Medium weight butchers, 225-250 lbs.....	16.00@16.85
Heavy weight butchers, 260-400 lbs.....	16.45@16.70
Choice heavy packing.....	16.35@16.60
Rough heavy packing.....	16.20@16.40
Pigs, fair to good.....	16.00@17.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@16.00

SHEEP.

Shorn yearlings.....	\$15.00@16.00
Western lambs, good to choice.....	16.00@17.00
Native lambs, good to choice.....	15.75@17.40
Colorado shorn lambs.....	17.00@17.75
Spring lambs.....	19.00@20.00
Shorn wethers.....	14.25@15.25
Shorn ewes.....	14.00@14.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$41.15
September.....				41.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	24.50	24.52	24.17	24.17
September.....	24.72	24.72	24.37	24.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	22.50	22.52	22.17	22.17
September.....	22.25	22.92	22.60	22.60

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	41.25	41.30	41.25	41.30
September.....	41.25	41.30	41.25	41.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	24.25	24.25	24.10	24.20
September.....	24.50	24.52	24.32	24.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	22.35	22.35	22.15	22.22
September.....	22.70	22.72	22.55	22.65

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	40.50	40.75	40.45	40.70
September.....	41.00	41.20	40.95	41.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	24.02	24.12	24.00	24.12
September.....	24.20	24.35	24.17	24.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	22.02	22.17	22.02	22.17
September.....	22.50	22.65	22.40	22.62

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	41.00	41.30	41.00	41.25
September.....	41.25	41.75	41.25	41.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	24.25	24.25	24.10	24.20
September.....	24.45	24.45	24.30	24.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	22.25	22.35	22.17	22.35
September.....	22.77	22.77	22.60	22.72

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	40.70	41.40	40.70	41.30
September.....	41.65	41.75	41.30	41.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	24.17	24.32	24.10	24.27
September.....	24.40	24.55	24.40	24.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	22.25	22.50	22.22	22.42
September.....	22.67	22.90	22.62	22.85

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.

PORK—(per bbl.)—				
July.....	41.50	41.50	41.25	41.25
September.....	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	24.12	24.12	24.12	24.12
September.....	24.52	24.52	24.37	24.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	22.42	22.45	22.32	22.32
September.....	22.87	22.87	22.72	22.75

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	35	@40
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35	@40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@25
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@30
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks.....	28	@30
Round Roasts.....	25	@30
Shoulder Roasts.....	25	@28
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35	@38
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@30
Legs, fancy.....	35	@38
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	@30
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	@45
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@25
Stew.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	22	@25
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@28
Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@28

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	30	@32
Pork Chops.....	30	@35
Pork Shoulders.....	25	@28
Pork Tenderloins.....	40	@45
Pork Butts.....	25	@28
Spare Ribs.....	18	@22
Hocks.....	20	@25
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@22
Leaf Lard.....	30	@35

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Legs.....	25	@28
Breasts.....	20	@25
Shoulders.....	20	@25
Cutlets.....	40	@45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	18	@22
Tallow.....	7	@7
Bones, per cwt.....	14	@14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	38	@38
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	75	@75
Kips.....	22	@22
Heavy calves.....	12.00@16.00	
Veal calves.....	20.00@23.00	

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Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

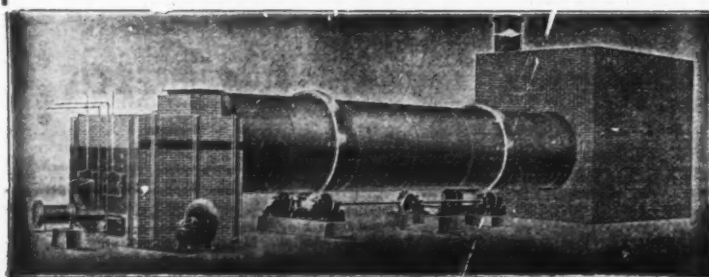
POELS & BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and CasingsWatch Page 48
for
Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.
Send for Catalogue T. B.American Process Co.
68 William St. New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	24 @25
Good native steers	23 @24
Native steers, medium	21 @22
Heifers, good	20 @21
Cows	18 @18
Hind Quarters, choice	20 @20
Fore Quarters, choice	20 @20

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40 @40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	38 @38
Steer Loin, No. 1	38 @38
Steer Loin, No. 2	35 @35
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	49 @49
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	45 @45
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32 @32
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	30 @30
Cow Short Loin	23 @23
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25 @25
Cow Loin	19 @19
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	30 @30
Strip Loin, No. 3	24 @24
Steer Ribs, No. 1	32 @32
Steer Ribs, No. 2	31 @31
Cow Ribs, No. 1	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3	17 @17
Rolls	25 @25
Steer Rounds, No. 1	26 @26
Steer Rounds, No. 2	25 @25
Cow Rounds	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Flank Steak	24 @24
Rump Butts	17 @17
Steer Chunks, No. 1	23 @23
Steer Chunks, No. 2	22 @22
Cow Chunks	21 @21
Boneless Chunks	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Steer Plates	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Medium Plates	15 @15
Briskets, No. 1	20 @20
Briskets, No. 2	17 @17
Shoulder Clods	24 @24
Steer Navel Ends	16 @16
Cow Navel Ends	15 @15
Fore Shanks	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Hind Shanks	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	15 @15
Trimlings	18 @18

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10 @11
Hearts	11 @12
Tongues	18 @18
Sweetbreads	18 @18
Ox Tail, per lb.	7 @7
Fresh tripe, plain	7 @7
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	8 @8
Livers	10 @11 1/4
Kidneys, per lb.	12 @12

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	17 @19 1/4
Light Carcass	20 @21
Good Carcass	22 @24
Good Saddle	25 @26
Medium Racks	13 1/2 @14
Good Racks	17 @17

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 @10 1/4
Sweetbreads	22 @24
Calf Livers	21 @24

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	20 @20
Round Dressed Lambs	20 @20
Saddles, Caul	20 @20
R. D. Lamb Fores	25 @25
Caul Lamb Fores	27 @27
R. D. Lamb Saddles	32 @32
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	26 @26
Good Sheep	26 @26
Medium Saddles	28 @28
Good Saddles	29 @29
Good Fores	24 @24
Medium Racks	24 @24
Mutton Legs	27 @27
Mutton Loin	32 @32
Mutton Stew	20 @20
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	25 1/4 @25 1/4
Pork Loin	30 @30
Leaf Lard	24 1/4 @24 1/4
Tenderloins	37 @37
Snare Ribs	15 @15
Butts	24 1/4 @24 1/4
Hocks	17 @17
Trimlings	16 @16
Extra Lean Trimlings	20 @20
Tails	28 1/4 @28 1/4
Snouts	11 1/4 @11 1/4
Pigs' Feet	6 @6
Pigs' Heads	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Blade Bones	9 @9
Blade Meat	18 @18
Cheek Meat	15 @15
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @4
Neck Bones	6 @6
Skinned Shoulders	22 @22
Pork Hearts	12 @12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	9 @9
Pork Tongues	22 @22
Slip Bones	10 @10
Tail Bones	10 @10
Brains	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Backfat	23 1/4 @23 1/4
Hams	23 @23
Calds	23 @23
Belilles	30 @30

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	17 1/4 @17 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17 @17
Choice Bologna	16 1/4 @16 1/4
Frankfurters	22 @22
Liver, with beef and pork	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Tongue and blood	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Mixed Sausage	19 @19
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	22 @22
Special Compressed Sausage	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Berliner Sausage	21 @21
Oxford Lean Butts	35 1/4 @35 1/4
Polish Sausage	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Garlic Sausage	19 @19
Country Smoked Sausage	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Country sausage, fresh	20 @20
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	20 @20
Boneless lean butts in casings	40 @40
Luncheon Roll	24 @24
Delicatessen Loaf	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Jellied Roll	20 @20

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods	36 1/2 @36 1/2
German Salami	36 @36
Italian Salami (new goods)	38 1/2 @38 1/2
Holsteiner	27 @27
Metwurst	31 1/2 @31 1/2
Farmer	32 1/2 @32 1/2
Cervelat, new	39 @39

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.30 @2.30
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.00 @10.50
Pork, link, kits	2.50 @2.50
Pork, links, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.30 @11.55
Polish sausage, kits	2.50 @2.50
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.45 @12.00
Frankfurters, kits	2.60 @2.60
Blood sausage, kits	3.60 @12.75
Blood sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.10 @11.50
Liver sausage, kits	2.50 @2.50
Liver sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.30 @11.00
Head cheese, kits	2.45 @2.45
Head cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.25 @11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	14.50 @14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.30 @13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00 @16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	69.50 @69.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/2	—
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	4.10 @4.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	7.95 @7.95
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	28.50 @31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	1.80 @1.80
Corned beef hash, No. 1	2.90 @2.90
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	1.75 @1.75
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.85 @2.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2	1.25 @1.25
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	3.00 @3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	33.50 @33.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75 @6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00 @12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00 @21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	40.00 @40.00
Plate Beef	39.00 @39.00
Prime Mess Beef	40.00 @40.00
Mess Beef	39.00 @39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @—
Rump Butts	42.00 @42.00
Mess Pork	45.00 @45.00
Clean Fat Backs	50.00 @50.00
Family Back Pork	46.00 @46.00
Bean Pork	37.50 @37.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	26 1/4 @26 1/4
Pure lard	25 1/4 @25 1/4
Lard, substitute, tes.	23 1/4 @23 1/4
Lard compounds	23 1/4 @23 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/4 @22 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	25 1/4 @25 1/4
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	— @—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	25 1/4 @27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28 1/4 @30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	29 1/4 @30 1/4
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	22 @22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28 @28

DRY SALT MEATS.

	(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	28.25 @28.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	28.00 @28.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	27.00 @27.00
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	26 @26
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	27.50 @27.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	27.75 @27.75
Extra Short Clevers	21.10 @21.10
Extra Short Ribs	20.90 @20.90
D. S. Short Clevers, 20 @ 25 avg.	32.00 @32.00
Butts	19.40 @19.40
Bacon meat, 1 1/4 c. more.	— @—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	30 1/4 @30 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	30 @30
Skinned Hams	31 1/4 @31 1/4
Calds, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	22 1/4 @22 1/4
Tails, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	20 1/4 @20 1/4
New York Shoulders	23 1/4 @23 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	48 @48
Dried Beef Sets	39 1/4 @39 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	37 1/4 @37 1/4

Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	40 @40
Rib Bacon, wide, 6 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	32 1/4 @32 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	41 1/4 @41 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	38 1/4 @38 1/4
Dried Beef Outsides	35 @35
Skinned Rolled Hams	41 @41
Regular Rolled Hams	40 @40
Bolled Calas	38 @38
Cooked Loin Rolls	41 @41
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	38 @38

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @14
Beef export rounds	18 @18
Beef middles, per set	26 @26
Beef bungs, per piece	14 @14
Beef weasands	8 1/4 @8 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	30 @30
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	205 @205
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	35 @35
Hog casings, f. o. a., extra narrow	— @—
Hog middles, per set	20 @20
Hog bungs export	21 @21
Hog bungs, large	12 @12
Hog bungs, medium	8 @8
Hog bungs, narrow	6 @6
Hog stomachs, per piece	10 @10
Imported wide sheep casings	— @—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	— @—
Imported medium sheep casings	— @—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.65 @6.70
Hoof meal, per unit	6.15 @6.20
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.15 @6.20
Ground tankage, 11%	6.55 @6.60
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.45 @6.50
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.25 @6.30
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	42.50 @43.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	37.50 @40.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	220.00 @225.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	65.00 @70.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	65.00 @70.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00 @80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @80.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	55.00 @60.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	160.00 @165.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	23.87 1/4 @23.87 1/4
Prime steam, loose	23.12 1/4 @23.12 1/4
Leaf	23.25 @23.25
Compound	22.50 @22.50
Neutral lard	26 @26.25

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	18 1/4 @18 1/4
Tallow	17 1/4 @17 1/4
Grease, yellow	15 1/4 @15 1/4
Grease, A white	17 1/4 @17 1/4

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	23 1/4 @24
Oleo oil, No. 2	23 @23
Oleo stock	19 1/4 @20 1/4
Linseed, per gal.	1.55 @1.56
Corn oil, loose	15 @15 1/4
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	15 1/4 @16

TALLOW.

Edible	17 1/4 @17 1/4
Prime Country	— @—
Packers' Prime	17 @17 1/4
Packers' No. 1	16 1/4 @16 1/4
Packers' No. 2	14 1/4 @15

GREASES.

White, choice	16 1/4 @16 1/4
White, "A"	15 1/4 @16
White, "B"	15 @15 1/4
Bone, naphtha extracted	11 @12
Crackling	15 1/4 @15 1/4
Horse	14 1/4 @14 1/4
Yellow	15 1/4 @15 1/4
Brown	13 @13 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	62 @63
Glycerine, dynamite	60 @61
Glycerine, crude soap	40 @41 1/4
Glycerine, candle	45 @46

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	20 @20
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas	19 1/4 @19 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	62 @63 f. a. Tex.
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5% f. a. Tex.	5 @5 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.95 @2.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.00 @2.05
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.15 @2.20
Red oak lard tierces	3.00 @3.05
White oak lard tierces	3.15 @3.20
White oak ham tierces	4.00 @4.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	31 @31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	37 @38
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b.	— @—
N. Y. & S. F.	6 1/4 @6 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	6 @6
Sugar	— @—
White, clarified	— @—
Yellow, clarified	— @—
Plantation, granulated	— @—
F. o. b. Chicago	— @—

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	8.50 @8.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	8.35 @8.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	— @—
English packing, Cheabrie, car lots, per sack	— @—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	— @—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	— @—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	10.00 @10.00
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	9.50 @9.50

Retail Section

PLAN TO LIMIT RETAIL PRICES.

Definite measures to limit retail prices are announced by the United States Food Administration. Through the medium of standardized "fair price lists," to be published in practically every county, town and city in the country, Food Administration officials expect to protect the consumer from unreasonable price advances.

By bringing prices to a uniform level the Food Administration believes it will not only protect the average buyer, but will also protect the patriotic merchant who has followed its suggestions from the unscrupulous dealer who has attempted to take advantage of the situation. The Food Administration notice says:

Price Interpreting Committees.

In every community the Food Administration will establish price-interpreting committees composed of representatives of the wholesalers, retailers, and consumers. This interpreting board will ascertain fair retail prices on the basic commodities that comprise a large part of the peoples' diet.

The published lists will give the range of maximum selling prices—showing a reasonable low price, which will reflect charges that should rule in "cash and carry" stores, and a high price, representing a fair charge at "credit and delivery" shops.

Tradesmen on the boards will be appointed by the trades and will serve with a representative of the consuming interests, the local Food Administrator acting as chairman. Retail members of the committee will represent both the "cash and carry" and "credit and delivery" stores.

Detailed Reports on Prices.

Each board will have detailed reports of actual wholesale prices, and will ascertain fair margins of profit that should be made by the retailer. The final fair prices will be widely published. Newspapers in every city and county will be asked to co-operate, setting aside a particular position in a prominent place on the same day each week, running the lists with conspicuous headlines and interesting footnotes on the food problem and the use of substitutes for the foods most needed abroad.

Consumers will be asked to report to their Food Administrator any stores charging more than the announced prices. Investigations of these reports will give the Food Administration a basis upon which to work in separating the patriotic dealer from the profiteer.

An indirect control over the retail stores may be exercised by cutting off supplies at the source—instructing licensed wholesale dealers to sever business relations with the firms which exact more than a reasonable charge.

Retail Price Reporters.

Retail price reporters are being appointed in every county in the United States. They are expected to keep a close check upon charges made at the stores and to report to the local administrator all dealers not keeping within the limits prescribed in the "fair price lists."

Wherever investigation shows that any dealer has charged excessive prices, the administrator will grant a hearing. If he cannot show a just cause for his failure to keep within the prices announced by the interpreting boards, he will be punished.

The Food Administration believes that with the operation of this standardized plan throughout the country it can assure the con-

sumers that the price they pay represents no more than cost of production, plus reasonable costs and profits of necessary handlers. It has already, through its licensing system, put a close check upon the various classes of retailers, and has eliminated all classes not performing a necessary function in moving in the shortest possible line and with least expense from the farm to the table.

This plan is presumed to apply to the retail meat trade only in the same general way that it applies to other lines of business. The President's Meat Commission only recently recommended a special investigation of the retail meat business, as a result of which specific regulations in that field may be made.

SAVING FATS IN BUTCHER SHOPS.

Recently the health officers of San Francisco and the adjacent cities met in conference with the retail butchers, the Federal quarantine office and the Live Stock Commission of the Food Administration in San Francisco to outline and agree upon a uniform practice in the municipal inspection of meats killed near and marketed in these cities. These objects were accomplished to the satisfaction of the health officers and the representatives of the butchers' organizations present.

Dr. Hicks, in charge of the Federal quarantine office, San Francisco, furnished the following statement urging the sanitary handling of shop fats to the end that they may and shall be used as edible fats instead of going to the soap manufacturers as at present:

"At this time when conservation of food is the order of the day, too much stress can not be laid upon the necessity for saving every possible ounce of edible fat. This should be done even though it is not especially profitable to shop owners.

"It should be required that all shop fats be handled in a manner which will permit its use by being rendered into edible lard or tallow. No shop fat should be permitted to become soiled or contaminated. It should be carefully placed in clean metal containers and either rendered into edible fat by the shop owners or sold to some one who will dispose of it in that manner."

What Would You Do?

President Wilson, while reviewing the Red Cross parade in New York, was greeted by a Canadian soldier, invalided home from the front, who had been taken into the Canadian Army despite the fact that he was 54 years old, when the authorities learned that his son was one of those that German soldiers crucified on a barn door.

What would you do to stop such fiendish things? Do you think it much of a sacrifice to pledge yourself to save and to buy War Savings Stamps?

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Edward Switzer has sold his meat market in Clinton, Ia.

Waddell's Meat Market in Lindsay, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

Volence Markets, Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 by Katherina Doudera, Pauline Thuma and Mary Volence, to conduct general markets for the sale of meats, provisions, drugs, groceries, etc.

The Green Bay (Wis.) Merchants' Association has been reorganized and F. M. Blahnik has been elected secretary and manager.

George B. Nelson, 1345 Park avenue, Racine, Wis., has purchased a meat market in Lake Forest, Mich.

Howard W. Swan of Hudson Falls, N. Y., will open a meat market at 129 Glen street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

John L. Harris, who has conducted a meat market on Broad street, Waterford, N. Y., for many years, has retired from business.

The grocery and meat market of S. Cacharach at 22 Park street, Hartford, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

Bloom's meat market in Ebensburg, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

Werner & Packer, the butchers in Renville, Minn., are adding a stock of groceries.

John Mowrey has disposed of his butcher shop in Towanda, Kan.

A. A. Washburn, of Pratt, Kan., has purchased a half-interest in the Cash Meat Market, Coldwater, Kan.

C. D. Rogers and J. M. Fuffington are about to engage in the meat business in the building at Duncan, Okla., now occupied by the Bungalow Theatre.

Claude Conway has purchased the interest of J. W. Soderstrom in their meat and grocery business at Pawhuska, Okla.

O. E. Bradshaw has closed his meat market in Gobleville, Mich., and moved the fixtures to Concord, where he will resume business.

C. E. Danielson and Joseph Griffin have bought the E. H. Stanton meat market at N. 1824 Monroe street, Spokane, Wash.

The Wood River Meat Market at Hailey, Idaho, operated by William Fischer, has been closed.

Thomas M. Bond has purchased the meat and grocery market of C. A. Frankenfeld at 1315 North Main street, Wichita, Kan.

Extensive repairs are being made to the meat market of Rozmenoski Brothers at Black River Falls, Wis.

The meat market of the Washington Meat Company's on West Park street, Butte, Mont., is to be managed by D. I. McCann.

Perley Wright, of Detroit, has opened a meat and grocery market in Pittsfield, Me.

M. A. Nicol sold his meat market in Sparta, Wis., to T. C. Rice.

Holtz Roberts & Co. closed their meat market in Redgranite, Wis.

Albert Zak leased the meat market at Pound, Wis.

The meat firm of Rodewald & Kuntz at Faribault, Minn., has been dissolved. Mr. E. L. Kuntz will continue the business.

A meat market has been opened in Janesboro, Iowa, by A. A. Coff.

Grimes and Beiber have dissolved partnership in the meat market at Marion, Iowa. It is reported that Mr. Karl Beiber will continue.

William Tibbo bought the City Meat Market in Montrose, S. D.

Wesley Schmidt, proprietor of the meat market in Avoca, Wis., died.

H. M. Clarke will erect a meat market building in Murdock, Minn.

C. W. Firth sold his meat business in Wall Lake, Iowa, to Lou Newby.

Fred Bye bought the meat market at 111 Spruce street, Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich.

M. T. Sundvold sold out his meat market in Canton, S. D., to Anton Steen.

Ludwig Stadler will open a meat market in Goodwin, S. D.

Louis Jarchow opened a meat market in Maplewood, Wis.

J. P. Bauer sold his meat market in Milton Junction, Wis., to Walter Cullen, Sr.

Thomas Wright bought a meat market in Williston, N. D.

A meat market has been opened in Center, N. D., by Clause & Holmquist.

W. Phelps sold out his meat market in Canby, Minn., to H. M. Savold.

CONVERSION OF LIBERTY BONDS.

Liberty Bonds of the first issue, Liberty Bonds of the second issue, and Liberty Bonds obtained by converting bonds of the first issue into bonds of the second-issue can be converted into bonds of the third issue during the six months' period beginning May 9 and ending November 9, 1918.

Delivery of the bonds issued in conversion cannot be made prior to July 1, but bonds presented for conversion on or before that date will be retained by the Treasury and a non-negotiable receipt issued therefore. Interest will be adjusted in each case between the Government and the bondholder.

After November 9, 1917, no further rights of conversion will attach to the 4 per cent. bonds, either the original bonds of the second loan or those obtained by conversion of bonds of the first loan. Bonds of the first issue, however, will still have the privilege of conversion into any bonds issued, at a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent., before the termination of the war. All of the 4¼ per cent. bonds are non-convertible.

Bonds for conversion may be surrendered at any Federal reserve bank or at the Treasury Department. Registered bonds must be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury, but such assignment need not be witnessed.

On conversion of registered bonds, registered bonds only will be delivered, neither change of ownership nor change into coupon bonds being permitted.

Coupon bonds, however, may be converted into registered bonds upon request. Coupon bonds must have the May 15, or June 15, 1918, coupons and all subsequent coupons attached. Coupon bonds issued from conversion will have only four interest coupons attached, and later must be exchanged for new bonds with the full number of coupons attached.

All bonds issued upon conversion into 4¼ per cent. bonds will be dated May 9. The bonds secured upon conversion of bonds of the first loan and bonds obtained by conversion of bonds of the first loan into 4 per cent. bonds will carry interest from June 15. Bonds issued upon conversion of 4 per cent. bonds of the second issue will carry interest from May 15.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 31.)

while on Tuesday 34,632 hogs arrived. The market on the days mentioned was a weak and decidedly lower affair, but today (Wednesday) the run is meager, fresh arrivals being estimated at only 11,000, including 4,000 "directs." But there are about 7,000 holdovers from yesterday, and the supply thus far this week has included a liberal percentage of hogs direct to the packers from other markets.

Under the present zone-loading arrangement the Wednesday runs are very light, and, because of that state of affairs, Wednesday's trade ruled 5@10 higher than Tuesday's general market, and closed fairly active, with prime light and light butchers selling from \$16.55@16.70, top \$16.75; medium-weight butchers and good mixed, \$16.40@16.55; mixed packing, \$16.00@16.25; with rough heavy packing grades from \$15.50@15.85; and pigs are scarce and in good demand and selling from \$16.50@16.75. Temporary spurts may occur, but as stated above, unless all signs fail, a liberal marketward movement during the near future will force prices to a lower level.

Sheep-house supplies are holding down to a pretty low ebb, contrary to previous predictions. The movement from the South is not quite as free as expected at this time, and although local sections are said to be well stocked, movement marketward has not reached very liberal proportions. Packers are receiving from outside points a fair portion of daily receipts. Feed yards throughout the

country, including Colorado, are practically cleaned up, and from now on receipts will include but few dry-lot stock. Abundant moisture throughout the country has covered pastures with a coat of succulent feed, and many inquiries are coming in for feeding lambs and breeding ewes, with almost nothing suitable for the purpose as yet. The first shipments of lambs from the Idaho range are expected to land here toward the last of the month, but the first arrivals from the Northwest will consist almost wholly of stock fit for the block. With only 7,000 head estimated for receipts Wednesday morning, buyers were all out in force and indications pointed to a little stronger market, with prices ranging as follows: Good to choice spring lambs, \$19.50@20.50; poor to medium, \$16@18.50; culls, \$14@15; good to choice clipped lambs, \$17.50@18; medium-fleshed and heavy lambs, \$16@17; good to choice wethers, \$14.75@15; good to choice ewes, \$13.75@14.50; poor to medium, \$12@13; culls, \$8@9; feeding lambs, \$15.50@16.50; breeding ewes, fair to best, \$15@17.



Libby's

Extensive advertising is now telling millions the story of their quality.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

New York Section

J. A. Jacobsen, of Morris & Company's export department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, was in New York for a day or two this week.

F. L. Osman, of the Morris car line department, was a visitor to the New York territory during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 8, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 23.73 cents per pound.

A. O. Russa, of the Wilson & Company hide department, and the veteran H. S. Budgell, of the wool department, were callers in New York this week.

F. A. Fowler, head of Swift & Company's beef department; F. S. Hayward, secretary of the company, and W. W. Sherman, assistant treasurer, were visitors to New York this week.

Vice-President A. E. Petersen, of Wilson & Company, who is head of the company's beef department, returned to Chicago this week after a round of the New York territory. Dr. R. F. Eagle, of the general superintendent's office, Chicago, and H. Heinfelder, of the legal department, Chicago, were other visitors.

U. P. Adams, the popular superintendent of country houses in New York territory for Armour & Company, has been made superintendent of the big Jacksonville, Fla., district for that company. He will be sadly missed in New York. His place will be taken by F. A. Benson, superintendent of the Little Rock, Ark., district for the past four years.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending June 8, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,017 lbs.; Brooklyn, 41 lbs.; Bronx, 8 lbs.; total, 1,066 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,655 lbs.; Bronx, 526 lbs.; total, 2,181 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 6,766 lbs.

CURED FISH DEALERS ORGANIZE.

Wholesale dealers in salt, smoked, pickled and canned fish recently met for a conference in the Merchants' Association Rooms, with the result that they organized the Preserved and Salt Fish Dealers' Association. A committee composed of Edward Born, W. E. Ruprecht, E. C. Schlecht, George Carnegie and Louis Meyer have drawn up a tentative constitution and by-laws and outlined the activities of the new association. They expect to admit members from all parts of the country. On May 21 they elected the following officers: President, Louis Meyer, Louis Meyer Trading Co.; vice-president, W. E. Ruprecht, Chas. F. Matlage & Sons; treasurer, E. C. Schlecht, Schlecht & Klie Co. In addition to the above officers Edward Born, Seaboard Trading Co., and George G. Carnegie constitute the executive committee.

NEW YORK BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the New York State Association of United Master Butchers of America was held on June 10, 11 and 12 at Troy, in the banquet hall of the Hotel Rensselaer. President Charles Grismer presided and there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. The social programme included a banquet and various forms of entertainment and everybody had a fine time.

The convention conducted an open session for the benefit of the public, and transacted business in executive session, according to custom. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover, and condemning State Ice Controller Odell for refusing to lower the price of ice to the meat trade. It was also resolved that the high cost of meat is not due to the retailers, but to a meat combination.

President Charles Grismer of Brooklyn was unanimously re-elected for another year, the other officers elected being as follows: vice presidents, August F. Grimm, New York; Charles Glatz, Rochester; Herman Kirschbaum, New York; Otto Habach, Brooklyn; Louis Bauer, Brooklyn; secretary, William H. Hornidge, New York; financial secretary, Albert Weill, Westchester county; treasurer,

Frank J. Balthazer, Buffalo; wardens, Joseph Ruxbaum, New York; Joseph Eschellbacher, New York; trustee, Anthony J. Schreiber, Buffalo, chairman; Frank M. Munsey, Syracuse; Henry Himstedt, South Brooklyn; John J. Burkhalter, Rochester; Henry Hoffman, Utica.

NATIONAL SAVINGS DAY DRIVE.

By proclamation of President Wilson, June 28 has been set aside as National War Savings Day. On that day every man, woman and child of the nation, of all races, creeds and nationalities, will be called upon to make a pledge to purchase War Savings Stamps to his or her fullest ability during the remainder of the year 1918.

All the branches of the National War Savings Committee in every state, city and village throughout the United States, have just completed plans for a national drive to pledge the whole authorized issue of two billion dollars that is to be raised through the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps, by June 28. The New York War Savings Committee is planning an intensive campaign until the end of June to put its quota of one hundred million dollars "over the top" by that time, and it is confident that the people of the Greater

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

Fresh beef, western dressed:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Steers:				
Choice	\$26.00@	\$26.00@26.50	\$27.00@	
Good	25.75@26.00	25.50@26.00	26.00@26.50	\$26.00@27.00
Medium	25.50@25.75	25.00@25.50	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00
Common		23.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@25.00
Cows:				
Good	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@24.50	22.00@23.00
Medium	23.00@24.00	22.50@23.00	23.00@24.00	21.00@22.00
Common		22.00@22.50	22.00@23.00	21.00@
Bulls:				
Good	21.00@22.00	20.50@22.00	21.00@	
Medium	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	
Common		17.50@18.50	18.50@19.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Spring	29.00@31.00	30.00@31.00	31.00@32.00	30.00@33.00
Choice	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00	29.00@30.00
Good	28.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00
Medium	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	26.00@28.00
Common		24.50@26.00		25.00@26.00
Yearlings:				
Good			25.00@26.00	
Medium		24.00@25.00	27.00@28.00	
Common		23.00@24.00		
Mutton:				
Good		23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00	
Medium		22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	
Common		20.00@21.00		

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

Fresh beef, western dressed:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Steers:				
Choice	25.75@26.00	26.00@26.50	27.00@	27.00@
Good	25.75@26.00	25.50@26.00	26.00@26.50	26.00@27.00
Medium	25.50@25.75	25.00@25.50	25.00@26.00	24.00@26.00
Common		23.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	21.00@24.00
Cows:				
Good	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@24.50	
Medium	22.50@24.00	22.50@23.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Common		21.00@22.50	21.00@22.00	18.00@22.00
Bulls:				
Good	21.00@22.00	20.50@22.00		
Medium	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	
Common		17.50@18.50	18.50@19.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Spring	29.00@30.00	30.00@31.00	31.00@32.00	29.00@32.00
Choice	27.50@28.00	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00	29.00@31.00
Good	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00	26.00@29.00
Medium	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00
Common		25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@27.00
Yearlings:				
Good		25.00@26.00	27.00@28.00	
Medium		24.00@25.00	26.00@27.00	
Mutton:				
Good		24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	
Medium		23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	
Common		22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

A CLEAN PRODUCT

The packers have awakened to the value of a clean product.

QUALITY PLUS QUANTITY

The real thing that counts is quality.

The Ussesa Basin gives both quality and quantity.

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42d Street, Candler Building

New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

City will pledge themselves to the full extent.

W. Ward Smith, vice-chairman of the Pioneer Division of the War Savings Committee of Greater New York, has just completed an elaborate plan of procedure to be followed by the trade organizations, to help make the campaign in the greater city a success. "As New York is largely dependent upon her trades to sell her quota of War Savings Stamps," said Mr. Smith, "they are going to make a special drive to put it 'over the top' with true New York trade glory by June 28."

As a means of reaching the quota, the trades will be called upon to make a special effort to form War Savings Societies. It is recommended that firms having a large number of employees form more than one society, each headed by a live captain. It is proposed that a series of gatherings or entertainments be held by June 15, admission to these gatherings to be by Thrift cards, with one or more stamps attached.

Trade chairmen are requested to call meetings prior to June 15 of their entire committees to go over detailed plans for W. S. S. Day with a representative from War Savings Headquarters. At these meeting committees should be appointed to handle the details for the W. S. S. drive. Committees to arrange for elaborate window displays, to secure pledges, arrange for supplies and handle speakers and other work necessary to make the campaign a success, should also be chosen at these meetings.

The Window Display Committee should make special arrangements with every merchant in their respective divisions for special

W. S. S. window display during the week of June 24. It should be the duty of the Pledge Committees to obtain as many pledges and to secure as many new savers as possible, and to stimulate the savings of those who have already joined the army of war savers.

The Pioneer Division is making arrangements for a huge parade on June 28, W. S. S. Day, and it is urged that the merchants of all the trades and professional divisions having War Savings Societies among their employees should make them all turn out.

SIMONS, DAY & CO.

GRAIN - PROVISIONS - STOCKS - BONDS - COTTON

322-330 Postal Telegraph Building

Private Wires
Fast Service

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The Adelmann Aluminum HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	.....	\$14.00@18.10
Ordinary oxen	.....	@14.00
Bulls, ordinary to choice	.....	10.00@14.25
Cows, common to choice	.....	5.50@14.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime	.....	16.00@18.50
Live calves, skimmed milk	.....	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....	12.00@15.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, spring	.....	21.00@22.00
Live lambs, yearlings	.....	@16.00
Live sheep, common to prime, ewes	.....	10.00@14.00
Live sheep, culls and bucks	.....	8.00@9.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@17.50
Hogs, medium	.....	@17.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@17.75
Pigs	.....	@17.50
Roughs	.....	@17.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....	26 1/2 @27
Choice native light	.....	29 @28 1/2
Native, common to fair	.....	25 @25 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....	25 @25 1/2
Choice native light	.....	26 @26 1/2
Native, common to fair	.....	24 @24 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	.....	24 @24 1/2
Choice Western, light	.....	23 @23 1/2
Common to fair Texas	.....	23 @23 1/2
Good to choice heifers	.....	25 1/2 @26
Common to fair heifers	.....	22 1/2 @23
Choice cows	.....	23 @24
Common to fair cows	.....	21 @22
Fresh Bologna bulls	.....	18 @20

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	31 @33	@32
No. 2 ribs	27 @30	@31
No. 3 ribs	23 @26	@29
No. 1 loins	31 @33	@34
No. 2 loins	27 @30	@32
No. 3 loins	23 @26	@30
No. 1 hinds and ribs	29 @30	30 @21
No. 2 hinds and ribs	28 @29	29 1/2 @30
No. 3 hinds and ribs	26 @27	28 @28 1/2
No. 1 rounds	25 @26	@26
No. 2 rounds	21 @22	@25
No. 3 rounds	23 1/2 @24	@24
No. 1 chucks	22 @23	@23
No. 2 chucks	20 @21	@22

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....	@26
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....	@23
Western, calves, choice	.....	@24
Western, calves, fair to good	.....	@22
Grassers and buttermilks	.....	@19

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@25
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....	@25 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....	@25 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@26 1/2
Pigs	.....	@26 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring	.....	@32
Lambs, choice	.....	@29
Lambs, good	.....	@28
Lambs, medium to good	.....	@27
Sheep, choice	.....	@26
Sheep, medium to good	.....	@24
Sheep, culls	.....	@22

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....	@31 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....	@29 1/2
Smoked picnic, light	.....	@23 1/2
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....	@23
Smoked shoulders	.....	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....	@28
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....	@35
Dried beef sets	.....	@35
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....	@34

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....	@34
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....	@31
Frozen pork loins	.....	@30

Fresh pork tenderloins	.....	@34
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....	@33
Shoulders, city	.....	@26
Shoulders, Western	.....	@23
Buns, regular	.....	@24
Butts, boneless	.....	@27
Fresh hams, city	.....	@31
Fresh hams, Western	.....	@29
Fresh picnic hams	.....	@22

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	.....	80.00 @ 82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....	70.00 @ 72.50
Black hoofs, per ton	.....	75.00 @ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	.....	75.00 @ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton	.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's	.....	225.00 @ 240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's	.....	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's	.....	100.00 @ 125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd. 18	.....	@25c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	.....	@17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.....	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....	@95c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....	@35c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	.....	@20c. a pound
Livers, beef	.....	@17c. a pound
Ortals	.....	@14c. a pound
Hearts, beef	.....	@15c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....	@18c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.....	@35c. a pound
Lamb's fries	.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....	@24c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....	8 @ 9 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....	@14
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....	25 @ 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	.....	•
Hog middles	.....	@35
Hog bungs	.....	@20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@18
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....	@26
Beef wessands, No. 1s, each	.....	@ 4 1/2
Beef wessands, No. 2s, each	.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	.....	@35

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	35	37
Pepper, Sing., black	30	32
Pepper, Penang, white	35	37
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	28	31 1/2
Cinnamon	28	32
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	23	26
Mace	56	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystal, bbls.	.....	@30
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. & S. F.	.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	.....	@ 6 3/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....	@.55
No. 2 skins	.....	@.53
No. 3 skins	.....	@.30
Branded skins	.....	@.35
Ticky skins	.....	@.35
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....	@.53
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....	@.51
No. 1, 9 1/4-12 1/2 lbs.	.....	@5.25
No. 2, 9 1/4-12 1/2 lbs.	.....	@5.05
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/4-12 1/2 lbs.	.....	@5.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/4-12 1/2 lbs.	.....	@4.85
Branded skins, 9 1/4-12 1/2 lbs.	.....	@3.50
Ticky skins, 9 1/4-12 1/2 lbs.	.....	@3.50
No. 1, 12 1/4-14 lbs.	.....	@5.50
No. 2, 12 1/4-14 lbs.	.....	@5.25
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14 lbs.	.....	@5.25
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14 lbs.	.....	@5.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	.....	@5.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	.....	@5.50
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	.....	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	.....	@5.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	.....	@6.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	.....	@5.75
Branded kips	.....	@4.50
Heavy branded kips	.....	@5.00
Ticky kips	.....	@4.50
Heavy ticky kips	.....	@5.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	.....	30 @31
Young toms, dry-packed	.....	32 @33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	.....	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	.....	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	.....	25 @28
Old hens	.....	—@—
Old toms, Western	.....	30 @32
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	.....	—@—
Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	.....	38 @39
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	.....	38 @39
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	.....	38 @39
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	.....	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	.....	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice	.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, young toms	.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best	.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor to fair	.....	—@—
Texas, choice	.....	36 @37
Texas, fair to good	.....	34 @35

CHICKENS.

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	.....	—@—
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	.....	75 @85
Phila. and L. I. squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, per pair	.....	@1.25
Other Poultry—	.....	—@—
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....	@ 8.00
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.	.....	@35
Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Drypacked	.....	—@—
Western, 57 lbs. and over to dozen	.....	36 @
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen	.....	36 @
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen	.....	35 1/2 @
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen	.....	34 @
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen	.....	33 @
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen	.....	32 @
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels	.....	—@—
W'n dry picked, mixed weights	.....	35 @
Southw'n dry picked, 3 to 4 lbs. each	.....	33 @34 1/2
Fowls—Fresh—barrels—Iced—	.....	—@—
Dry picked, prime mixed weights	.....	33 1/2 @
Scalded, prime, mixed weights	.....	@33 1/2
Old Cocks—Fresh—Ice packed—Barrels	.....	—@—
Dry picked No. 1	.....	27 @27 1/2
Scalded	.....	26 @26 1/2
Broilers—Frozen—	.....	—@—
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Corn-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Chickens—Frozen, boxes—	.....	—@—
Western, milk-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, corn-fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	.....	—@—
Western, corn-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	.....	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, via express per lb.	.....	50 @55
Young roosters, nearby	.....	—@—
Fowls	.....	34 @
Roosters, old	.....	—@—
Turkeys	.....	—@—
Geese	.....	—@—
Ducklings, L. I.	.....	40

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	.....	44 @
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.....	44 1/2 @45
Creamery, Firsts	.....	43 @43 1/2
Process, Extras	.....	38 @
Process, Firsts	.....	36 @37

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....	38 @39
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....	36 1/2 @37 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....	34 @36
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....	28 @33
Fresh checks, good to choice	.....	26 @28

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	.....	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade	.....	@ 6.80
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....	@ 5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	.....	6.85 and 10.
Garbage tankage	.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	.....	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phosph. acid)	.....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....	@ 7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	.....	@ 7.75

